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MAINE FARMER.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

VOL. XXXIV. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1866. NO. 22.

The Maine Farmer.

N. T. TRUE, S. L. BOARDMAN, } Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man.

Chemistry by the Fireside.---No. 23.

PHOSPHORUS.

We have thus far shown you how a soil is composed, consisting of the oxides of certain elements, known as silica, potash, soda, lime, magnesia, alumina and iron, the latter oxide being the great coloring substance of most soils. But there are other elements necessary to form the growth of plants, but which exist in soils in a very small proportion. Among these is phosphorus. It is rarely the case that more than one per cent. of phosphorus is found in granitic soils. It is contained in bones, and it is from them that it is largely extracted. Although we would not advise you to repeat the experiment, as there is some danger from its great inflammability, yet it will interest you to know how it is obtained. If you should take a quantity of bones and burn them in an open fire till they turn white so as to destroy all the animal matter in them, you will have left a white powder composed of nearly four-fifths of phosphate of lime. Now we want to get rid of the lime. Reduce the bones to a fine powder, put them into a glass vessel and pour on some strong sulphuric acid, with just enough water to form a thin paste. Now you will have two new salts formed, one of which will not be dissolved in water, and can be fitted so as to separate it from the other salt, which is a superphosphate of lime. This latter salt is now evaporated to the consistence of syrup, mixed with about one-fourth weight of powdered charcoal and strongly heated in an earthern retort well luted with clay. The beak of the retort is put under water, the phosphorus passes over and is condensed in the water. Phosphorus very much resembles beeswax. It has a great affinity for oxygen, and will catch fire at a very low temperature. Mixed with sulphur it forms our friction matches. We remember paying a cent apiece for them in 1834. You will notice that in obtaining it from bones we produced the superphosphate of lime. It is essentially in this way that pure superphosphate of lime is made for agricultural purposes. It is essential to the growth of wheat and corn, hence it is eagerly sought for for this purpose. Sometimes the phosphate of lime is found in the rocks, but it does not dissolve so readily in water as the superphosphate. Most of the soils in Maine are exceedingly deficient in phosphorus, and everything should be saved that possesses it in abundance.

Orchard and Farm---Hints for Improvement.

I want to know how to improve an old run down orchard, and a worn out and neglected farm.

Yours, &c., B.

North Livermore, April, 1866.

NOTE. It is seldom we receive two such direct queries as the above. To answer them in the same manner, we should say, set out a new orchard, and use plenty of manure. This, however, would not be a satisfactory reply to our correspondent, and we will throw out a few hints towards improvement in the matters above mentioned.

1. Much can be done in various ways at improving an old orchard if the trees are considerable healthy and have not been too badly neglected. Liberal manuring, of course, lies at the foundation of this improvement. The manure should be spaded in and should extend as far from the trunk of the tree as the roots do; manuring not only aids the growth and healthfulness of the tree, but greatly improves the quality of the fruit. Mulching is a good substitute for manuring if manure cannot well be obtained or spared from other farm use. Straw well rotted, chip dirt, coarse strawery manure, well decomposed muck, &c., are good material for a mulch. In addition to this, the trees should be scraped and the decayed branches taken off. Grafting with choice sorts of fruits can also be done to advantage upon trees not too old. If these hints are carried out, we are sure a decided improvement will result, and but a few years will elapse before a largely increased yield will more than repay all the outlay.

2. In order to answer the second query at all satisfactorily, we need a column or two rather than the few lines we can devote to it. But would our correspondent have us understand that he has no manure and is unacquainted with the various ways of applying it; that his farm has no resources for adding to his stock of dressing, such as a muck bed, a forest from which to gather leaves, a roadside from which the loam, sods and scrapings can be obtained; that he has no room for making a compost heap, and no materials or time to make it; that he has no way of purchasing any special fertilizer until he can get a start and obtain farm dressing; that he has no means of plowing under a crop of clover or some other green crop to take the place of manure? If none of these means of renovating a worn out farm are within the reach of our correspondent, we will, if he will inform us of the fact refer him to parties who have been successful in completely restoring such farms to a good degree of fertility by some of the above methods, from whom he can get reliable and practical information.—EDS.

Grapes, &c.,---Reply to Queries.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—If you will please answer the following questions through your paper, you will confer a favor.

1st. What is the name of a good Insurance Company for a farmer to get his buildings insured in? How can he get them insured if there is no agent near?

2d. What grapes would you recommend for cultivation, provided they were protected on the north by a high, tight, board fence? What time should they be set? A SUBSCRIBER.

Thorndike, April 17th, 1866.

NOTE. Insure in any good Stock Company, of which you can have a large list to choose from. It is almost impossible to take up a paper or visit a public place without seeing advertisements or posters of some good company. If no agent lives near you, we presume you can have the business done by correspondence directly with the officers of the company at headquarters, or with an agent in this city.

The following are good varieties of grapes, and have stood the test of culture in this State, viz.: Delaware, Hartford Prolific, Northern Muscadine, Concord, and Diana. Some of the new sorts, the Iona, Creveling and Adirondac, are well adapted for our latitude. If the soil is dry and well adapted for the grape, autumn is the best season for setting. But if the soil is wet or heavy, or liable to heave by frosts, the spring is the best time. The vines should be set at distances from eight to twelve feet apart.—EDS.

Grafting Wax.

As many persons are desirous of making their own wax, we give the formula we use. Take of rosin, 4 parts; beeswax, 2 parts, and tallow or lard, 1 part; simmer them together in an iron kettle, and when thoroughly melted, drop a little into cold water, and if it will work readily, like shoemaker's wax, it will answer. If too hard put in more tallow; if too soft put in more rosin. In this climate it should be made a little softer than is usually prescribed in the books.

Notes from Our Copy Drawer.

CRANBERRIES. The excellent and practical article from Maj. Seward Dill, of Phillips, which appears in this number, will be found to answer the inquiries of several correspondents (which would have been attended to sooner but for our recent illness) and in a manner better than we could have done it. Maj. Dill has our thanks for his valuable article. He has for several years been practically engaged in the culture of cranberries, and last fall presented us with handsome specimens from his vines, which were far superior to those on exhibition at the Concord Fair.

WITCH GRASS. Where land is badly infested with witchgrass, there is no better method of getting rid of it than by planting the ground, or sowing it broadcast, with Southern corn. This is now extensively grown by farmers generally as a forage crop, and should be put upon land full of witchgrass. The dense growth of the corn shades the land and prevents the grass from growing. This plan followed two or three years on the same land will completely eradicate it.

BEE JOURNAL. There is certainly room in our rural literature for a good publication devoted to the interest of bee culture, as this branch of rural affairs has largely increased in our country within the past few years. We are glad to notice that an "American Bee Journal" is to be issued at 180 Broadway, New York, by E. Van Slyke,—commencing with the present month—and we have no doubt it will be worth the $1.00 per annum asked for it.

CATERPILLARS. The caterpillars have commenced their work. Upon the trees in our garden we this morning—May 1st—found several tents in which they had attained half an inch in length. We also found large numbers of their eggs encircling the small outer twigs upon the trees which were promptly destroyed. By the time this reaches our readers they will be quite active, but many clusters of eggs will not have hatched and no time should be lost in clipping off such twigs and burning them. This work should be done as early in the morning as possible. Nothing is so good for destroying the caterpillars after they have hatched as strong soap suds, applied warm. Whale oil soap applied in the proportion of one pound of soap to five or six gallons of water is also good for destroying caterpillars, the rose worm, and all insects that infest plants.

Copeland's Country Life.

COUNTRY LIFE: A Handbook of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Landscape Gardening. By R. Morris Copeland. Fifth edition, revised. Illustrated. Boston: Dinsmoor & Co. 25 Cornhill, 1866. pp. 912.

The first edition of this work was issued in 1859 by the old firm of J. P. Jewett & Co., and it speaks well both for the value and usefulness of the book, and for the intelligence of American farmers that four editions have been exhausted and the demand is felt for another. In the present edition the author has added over one hundred pages of supplementary matter, embodying the latest and most valued information upon sheep husbandry, grape culture, the management of the conservatory, treatment of the flower garden and ornamental grounds, the planting of trees, &c., while the publishers have performed their part of the work in the most elegant manner. Paper, press-work, engravings and binding are superior specimens in their several departments, and the book is a credit to the publishers. The style in which the volume is issued shows the elevated taste of our farmers and horticulturists in matters upon which, years ago, no such discrimination or taste was manifested; and it also shows that publishers are not afraid to risk the sale of a valuable and expensive work, wholly with a class who were not supposed, a few years ago, to read or know anything.

Of the merits of "Country Life" we need say but little. A book that has passed through five editions, and become one of the standard volumes of our agricultural literature needs no other commendation. It is written in the calendar form, beginning with autumn, and following the year through its course, month by month—treating on each of the work to be done upon the farm, in the orchard, green-house, vegetable and flower garden, grapery, stables, &c. &c., and the most approved methods of performing it. This mode of arrangement has many advantages, chief of which is that it constantly brings timely and valuable hints and suggestions to the attention of the reader. The work forms a complete encyclopædia of farm and garden information, is one that can safely be followed, and should be the every day companion of all intelligent cultivators. The price is $5,00, and in the words of the *Country Gentleman*, "It is well worth the money, too."

A Good Idea.

A correspondent of the *N. E. Farmer* says that he had a plum tree which had blossomed for several years without producing any fruit. He finally built a yard for his hens enclosing the heretofore barren tree. The consequence was that he secured at once a handsome crop of plums. He thinks the hens destroyed the curculio. From a knowledge of the habits of this sneaking, piratical looking insect, it looks to us like the most practical method of getting rid of this pest of the plum tree. Three or four of such trees might be enclosed in such a yard, kept carefully headed in so as not to form roosting places for the hens, and be rendered a profitable investment. The curculio lodges on or in the ground, and the keen eyes of the hens cannot fail to detect and destroy them. We recommend a trial of this plan to those who are fond of this delicious fruit. We have no confidence in the different plans recommended heretofore for getting rid of this pest, but the foregoing one seems to commend itself to a trial.

Grafting Apple Trees.

In reply to O. L. Carter of Etna, we will say: Ascertain from those who have raised apples successfully in your vicinity, what kinds do the best, and graft them. Make use of few kinds. Every town has some peculiarity about it either favorable, or unfavorable to the cultivation of the apple. We have trees that are worthless, while the same kind in other places is valued highly.

Grapes.

Our Parsonfield correspondent wishes to know whether grapes will grow on the site of an old orchard. If the trees have been removed, cultivate the ground thoroughly with corn and potatoes, and give the land an abundance of manure, and we will warrant him a good show of grapes. Nature is not so easily exhausted of her resources in the soil as some imagine.

Plaster on Sandy Land.

A correspondent inquires whether plaster is suitable to put on to sandy land for grass. When sandy land is well set with clover, plaster will often show very marked improvement. We should be inclined to sow it when the leaves have just made their appearance in spring. Sow it when the dew is on, and let it stick to the leaves.

☞ Now is the time to buy your mowing machines for the next grass crop. See the advertisements of manufacturers and agents in this paper.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Agricultural Schools---No. 4.

THE COLLEGE FOR THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES—WHAT SHOULD BE TAUGHT?

If then, the attempt ought to be made, to offer to the young men of our large and constant class of handworkers, such manner of education, as that, while abiding, through their early manhood, in the ranks and pursuits of actual labor, they shall also command for their life time, the happiness and the usefulness of superior mental culture, it is impossible not to see that we meet here, unavoidably, the next great question in the case,—What course of study and discipline is most likely to answer their specific necessities?—This question, it is plain, lies at the very foundation of the matter—side by side with that first problem—*Who* are to be taught?

No one ought to attempt a complete answer to this question until after some honest and wise experience has been gained in this now untried field of effort. And I hold, without hesitation, that the best persons to devise the particular plans of study and discipline for such pupils, in such a college, are the very persons who are to work out and execute the actual details of the daily life of the institution. If the managing overseers of such a college, at the very outset, after determining to aim at some such object as I have brought to view, were then asking for some one to help them about plans and subjects of study, and methods of internal policy and discipline, I know not what better advice could be given, than simply this: First of all, *find the men* who are to administer the internal life of the college,—make sure that they are the right men, sound and clear upon the essential principles of the business in hand—men who heartily desire and fully believe in the personal union of skilful head-work, and skilful hand-work, and let *them* devise the courses of study and discipline which they themselves are to carry out. So I trust, there would be less danger of slipping into the ruts of old routine, and the pernicious facility of doing as other people do.

Waiving, therefore, all pretension of laying down any scheme of particular studies—some of the departments, also being quite beyond any presence of mine to advise about—I venture, nevertheless, upon a few general suggestions, as to some parts of the educating influences and means of influence, which I hope such a college may exert upon our working young men of New England—attempting, at the same time, to show how plainly and distinctly the act of Congress sustains the views I have advanced.

1. We must bear in mind the element of *time*, as affecting and controlling to some extent, the study and the life of the college. The seven or eight years required for such education as is obtained by the graduates of the other colleges, is wholly out of the question here. The young men could not submit to it, and there is no reason in the world why they should.

2. Since the Industrial Colleges are founded upon a public endowment, faithful recurrence is necessary to the specific terms employed in the act of Congress, so that we may observe both the range and the limits of the training contemplated. Congress has not established merely "agricultural schools," and nothing more, nor mere schools for instruction in principles of mechanic arts. Reflecting persons ought to be on their guard against settling down into the habit of calling the institution "the Agricultural College," lest by the mere force of a name, they should come to think that it is designed only for farmers, and will teach nothing but agricultural science and art.

It will be seen, also, that in the corps of instructors and directors, there are to be other faculties besides those of teaching agriculture and mechanics. General education is specifically provided for, as well as training in the rules and methods of practical working life.

3. The act of Congress is very plain. It declares that in the college thus endowed, "the leading object shall be * * * * * to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts." Evidently, therefore, students who are intending to engage in mechanical pursuits must be provided for in the course of theoretical study, as completely as those who are to be farmers, although, from the nature of the case, there cannot be an equally full opportunity for practical demonstrations and applications of what is taught. Conceding then, as we must, that the future mechanics and the future farmers are alike within the provisions of the act, I now recur to one of the clauses omitted in the above extract, which, although it is negative in form, I understand to be full of affirmative meaning and direction. The clause is—"without excluding other scientific and classical studies." It is hardly necessary to remark here, that the term "classical" is not to be taken in the narrow sense that would confine it to the study of Greek and Latin. It is plainly a broader term, as here used. Precisely as the adjoining word "scientific" may include natural science, or metaphysical, or political, or ethical, or some other kinds, and it is left to the judgment of those in charge to determine which and how much of these scientific studies may be undertaken, so, out of all that other group of literary studies, which pertain to what has commonly been called a classical education,—in which our mother English is most surely entitled to a place—it is provided that those who plan and administer the courses of study may select and teach such parts as they find practicable and serviceable for their pupils. All this I take to be equivalent to an affirmative declaration by the act, that while the leading object is to train young men to be farmers and mechanics, they are also to receive as good a general education, and as comprehensive a culture as is reasonably practicable within the means at command, and the time which these classes of young men can devote to early, formal education. Thus it will result, that the young man, who has gone well through these courses, will not only be able to say to himself, with just and honorable satisfaction, "I am now well trained to be a farmer;" or, "I am now educated to be a mechanic," but also, and in both cases, "*I am now an educated man*," and not only say so, but prove it by his life.

This view of the problem before us, cannot be too carefully and deeply considered. We shall belittle and enfeeble the whole enterprise, if we suffer it to settle down into mere specialties of farming and mechanics. There is no need of it at all. If the students are wisely directed, they can gain most excellent proficiency in the elemental principles of those pursuits, and in much of the practice, and at the same time can acquire a good general education—one that will put them, intellectually, on an equal footing, at least, with the majority of our professional men, and one which, dignified as it may be by the manifestation of thorough skill in practical arts, and by the energy of a useful practical life, will secure to them respectful appreciation by the most cultivated persons in society.

And I cannot doubt that the act of Congress intended to indicate just such a result, in its declaration, that such and such things are prescribed, "*in order* to promote the *liberal* and practical education of the industrial classes." The term "liberal" appears to be employed as if with design to show that general culture, intellectual development, and some degree of literary refinement, are to be aimed at, as well as proficiency in useful arts of hand-labor.

4. Having spoken so distinctively in the preceding paragraphs, of farmers and mechanics, I wish not to be understood as leaving out of view that very large class of young men in Maine who are more or less devoted to a seafaring life. Sailors are not usually called mechanics, but it is evident that much of their art rests upon those mathematical truths, which are the foundation of so great a part of mechanical teaching, and that, in plying their trade, they are constantly dealing with machines, which involve scientific principles, and which they will use in the best manner, when they are trained to the best understanding of them. For them, therefore, the college will furnish a large part of the elemental training so necessary for their highest usefulness, and for their best personal improvement. Of course, I am not now referring to that class of seamen gathered out of the seaports of all the world, whose only life is from the boarding-house to the ship, and from the ship back again—from whom nothing is expected but manual dexterity and unthinking obedience, the "old salts," whose career, begun by accident or necessity, is pursued without aspiration, and without hope or thought of self-improvement or independence. But I am referring to the native-born, young sailors of Maine, whose actual homes are here, on all our hundreds of bays and rivers, so many of whom enter upon that career with definite purpose and expectation to improve their condition—great numbers of them, becoming, as we know, commanders of vessels—and for whom, a sensible, skillful, and systematic education in early life, with the influences of a New England home to help, will tend to make them, when they reach the quarter deck, not only thorough seamen, but also well educated men. And such an opportunity for their early training, seems to be the more desirable, because so many of the sailors of Maine lead a double life. It is very common for them to be both farmers and sailors, and the college will open to them means of improvement in both capacities.

5. I cannot form, and have never attempted to form any idea of the institution, which does not include, in a large and controlling degree, the essential feature of a common *home* for all its inmates—teachers or directors and students—where the sympathies and intimacies will be far closer than they are in the ordinary college or university. If I supposed that teachers and students were to live altogether apart, save only as called together, twice or thrice a day, by tap of bell, for formal recitations, I should abandon all hope of any results worthy of the labor and cost of the enterprise. But since the design seems to be, to make the training of the college bear directly upon actual life, and since the handling of practical subjects by practical demonstrations is to form so large a part of the discipline, and the students, coming from homes of actual labor, are to be trained and educated as and for laboring men—and so ought not to intermit labor altogether, while in their training—and are to go from the college, into a life of just such labor as has formed a part of their education, it seems probable that teachers and students will be brought into near and frequent intimacies.

And I suppose it scarcely possible, in this age of the world, that any instructor in such a practical college, will fail to see the indispensableness of teaching by the observation of facts and things, as well as by the theories and statements of books. The laws of nature will be shown by the facts of nature, and by natural objects. Students must be taught about these things, in the open world of nature. Teachers and students together, must see and handle the actual things, which are the subjects of instruction—plants and rocks, and soils, and fruits, and crops, and machines and apparatus, and horses and cattle. In a word, the life of the college, and the instruction of the college, will be, to a large extent, one and the same thing.

I should count it, therefore, as one of the most beneficent and fruitful influences of the college, that these young men, with but limited opportunities before for intellectual culture, would be brought into so direct and constant intimacy with the cultivated men who compose the corps of instructors. From these men, as models of learning and manners, so often and familiarly with them and among them, they will receive refining and liberalizing influences, quite beyond the effect of the formal hearing of lessons in the class room. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of *learning by models*, where these models are high-minded, sensible, well-behaved, cultivated men,—sympathizing, affable, generous and kind.

6. I should hope that foremost among the means employed in the college to wake up the minds of the working young men, would be a large and good library. I do not refer now to the apparatus of scientific books; I mean a library of all kinds of good books, in their mother tongue, which would amuse, entertain, enlighten and instruct these students, by the knowledge of a thousand things, not before open to them, serving to excite their curiosity, and to create an appetite for intellectual improvement. Many a young man would wake up in such a library, who was never intellectually awake before, and once aroused, his mind would never go to sleep again. Experience would show too, most interesting examples of young persons, who, though they never saw but few books before, had, in reality, a keen zest for the delight of reading, and whose introduction to such a library, would open to them a world of wonder and pleasure. Such a library should be so large and so good, that the students should see and feel it to be a most prominent and important part of the institution. And I know of no better way of placing and using such a library, in such a college, than simply this—to put it in the most central and conveniently accessible part of the whole establishment, with its doors never locked, and with the fullest liberty and encouragement to every student to resort to it, at any hour of day or evening, when free from prescribed duties elsewhere, and read at his pleasure, only under such advice as a judicious superior would give, in the way of helping and not of hindering, and—subject to such advice—absolutely without any other restriction than that his hands should be clean. If, in resorting to and enjoying such a library, the student should there also frequently meet his instructors, engaged like himself, in making intellectual research, or seeking intellectual entertainment, this would be another sympathy of their common life, and would draw the pupil into still nearer, pleasant and courteous intimacy with his cultivated superiors.

7. As an attainment specially desirable for these young men, I should reckon a thorough training in the knowledge and use of their mother tongue, and a liberal acquaintance with the lessons of truth and wisdom contained in its literature. Other languages may, perhaps, also be taught, for the sake of scientific enlightenment, but as a resource of general culture, and as an instrument in an educated man's power, a good mastery of the English language, would be, to all these young men, a discipline of primary importance. I do not refer to the mere technicalities of linguistic study. I should hope the persons in charge would not yield to the detestable and accursed superstition of teaching the grammatical science of a language, instead of teaching the language itself. To our young men, already trained by school and home influence, to a comparatively accurate use of their native language, it may well be further taught by its models, rather than by its rules. Those models, skilfully and abundantly placed before them, not only in books of classical English, but in the refined speech and style of their instructors, to whom they listen and with whom they converse in the daily and hourly intimacies of their common life, will unavoidably tend to form in them also, the habit of speaking and writing, in their mother tongue, with accuracy, readiness and force. Direct instruction, of course, will not be omitted, but that may well be, upon the actual and practical use of the language itself, and not mere drill upon its forms.

How important it is that our working young men should be trained to this faculty of speaking well and writing well, in their own language, cannot fail to be observed, when we see, how often, in common life, and how unfortunately, this distinction has to be drawn, between our practical men, and those who are called the educated men of the community, that one class has the command of language, the other has not. The practical men, are not, unfrequently, the complete equals of the other class, in good sense, in the understanding of the subject matter, and in devotion to the object in hand,—often, are really superior in these particulars—but they are compelled to be silent, while an unjust, and sometimes unprofitable prominence has to be given to the few, who have been educated to the faculty of speaking or writing, on public occasions. In a thousand instances of constant occurrence, the practical men, the working men, are obliged to ask of the educated men—the lawyers, the ministers, or some other such person—to prepare for them written statements, reports, and documents, or to make addresses and speeches, because, as a result of our usual method of education, these latter commonly have, or are supposed to have, a superior faculty for such purposes. This inferior and subservient position of the practical men is wholly needless, if only they can have that "liberal and practical education," which the Act of Congress intends to give to the "industrial classes." Of course, to speak well, or to write well, one must also have the faculty of thinking sensibly and reasoning justly—and this faculty no intelligent educator of our working young men, will fail to train and develop—but it is just as certain that a diligent, well-disposed and ambitious student of an industrial college, can be taught to speak well and write well in his mother tongue, as it is that he can be taught to swim or to skate. Not that our young men should be trained into a foolish and vain habit of making speeches for pride and show. I only urge that they should be so educated that they will be able to speak or write, with acceptance and conviction, whenever a just duty to themselves or others may reasonably require it.

8. In my citation of the terms of the Act, I omitted the clause, "including military tactics." This is affirmative and directory, and indicates that Congress thought such instruction to be not only desirable and important, but practicable also. Undoubtedly, by a careful distribution and economy of time, the students can be made familiar with the manual of arms, and the evolutions of small bodies of men. If suitable instructors are to be obtained, they can also be taught a good deal of the general principles of the military art, and of the history of warfare, especially as illustrating the history of their own country, and as inculcating withal, the greatest lesson of war, a true love of peace. But without attempting here to go into any particulars of this part of the instruction, I submit that under this provision of the Act, a most excellent general influence might be exerted over and through the whole institution, by the enforcement of habits of order, and habits of obedience to regulated authority. Not by any means, that all the discipline should be of military strictness, but that, throughout the whole life of the college, and affecting all its members, officers as well as students, it should be as well settled, as in the "tactics" of a camp or a garrison, that there is to be no disorder, no confusion, no recklessness, and no permitted disregard of reasonable regulations. To teach a young man the manual of arms, and yet allow him to be a sloven in his personal habits, to require him to observe the word of military command, and yet be contemptuous of all other lawful authority, would be simply nonsense, and the most unthinking student would feel it to be so. A proper observance therefore, of this clause of the Act, would tend to make the young men orderly, neat, and justly deferential to wholesome rules of personal conduct. How important these habits would be to them in after life, in plying their vocations, in managing their property, and in training their children, needs no argument.

And not least important, I should suppose, among the effects of this clause of the Act, upon the whole internal policy of the institution, would be the observance of that indispensable part of military arrangement, *frequent and rigorous* INSPECTION. Not mere espionage of the students—not mere examination of their dress or their arms, when drawn up in line—but comprehensive, systematic, regular and peremptory inspection of every body and every thing belonging to the institution—from the highest officer and the most prominent service, down to the lower details of the farm and the workshop. By such means, all would cultivate an eye for order, and a sense of propriety and fitness. And one great object of such inspection is, to reach the conduct and conscience of superiors as well as of subordinates. The highest must bear inspection as well as the humblest, and where this discipline is faithfully applied, it sometimes happens that although a subordinate may be immediately and actually in fault, yet it is the superior, who is justly cashiered, for allowing indifference and neglect of regulations.

This method of management is not common in colleges, any more than it is on railroads. But there are few departments of human affairs, where it would work better.

There is but one thing in the Act of Congress, which I regret—and that is, that the Act employs the term "*college*" to designate the institution contemplated. The danger is, that the *name* will suggest and encourage pernicious imitation of old and inapplicable forms and methods and habits. One of the hardest things to be done, in the course and management of human affairs, is to *keep the wheels out of old ruts*.

April 23, 1866. P. BARNES.

For the Maine Farmer.

Practical Entomology.---No. 2.

PRESERVATION OF INSECTS.

The method of preparing or preserving insects for the purpose of keeping them in perfect form and shape for study or for ornament, is not a difficult or complex operation. It consists almost wholly in forcing a pin through the insect and putting it away to dry. Persons while examining my specimens often wonder how it is possible they can be placed and kept in natural positions and their colors retained even after the lapse of years. Let me give the *modus operandi* as briefly as possible, with the remark that I have reference only to the perfect form or insect when in the winged state, as they are the only ones generally preserved. The necessary materials will be an assortment of brass pins, various sizes, a small piece of soft wood board called the setting board, and a vial of chloroform. Suppose the insect to be mounted is a butterfly. Take it carefully between the thumb and fore finger, place a couple drops of chloroform on its head to benumb it, then thrust a pin, proportioned to the size of the insect, through the body between the wings, and stick the pin firmly in the setting-board. Draw out the wings so as to show them plainly or place them in their natural position when the insect is at rest, and fasten them by means of pins and braces made of bits of wood, give a couple more drops of the chloroform, draw out the fore legs, and place the antennæ or feelers in proper position and put it away upon the board to dry. In from four days to a week it will be ready to be placed in the cabinet or wherever it is intended to remain permanent. This one specimen will give a general idea for all cases. I have found benzine a good and cheap substitute for chloroform and more easily obtained and used. In the case of beetles, force the pin through the right wing cover a little forward of the center of the body. Small beetles and most other insects except butterflies and moths, may be preserved in wide mouthed vials in alcohol; also larvæ of all kinds. I have not space for a detailed account of all the appliances used by entomologists, and, indeed, it is unnecessary. Practice and experience will soon show the best methods, the implements needed, and give skill in the operation. If any reader wishes for information upon any of these points they can write to me. A fuller description with other connected matters may be found in the FARMER for 1863, also an illustrated paper in the Report of the Maine Board of Agriculture for 1860.

CABINETS.

The cabinet or receptacle for holding the specimens, will depend upon the taste of the collector. A cheap, simple cabinet for convenient use may be constructed as follows, by any farmer boy who is handy with tools. Make a box of two-inch pine plank with a soft pine, or better, basswood board bottom. Inside dimensions sixteen by twenty, and two and a half inches deep. Groove the inside of the former to let in the frames of glass doors. Divide it into two parts, one narrow for holding setting board, vials, &c., and the larger one for the insects. Cover the inside with strong white paper pasted on. This is for a sample. It can be changed or improved upon to suit. For ornament a case with solid glass front and movable bottom or back is preferable. A piece of lump camphor should be kept inside of all cabinets to exclude moths which would soon destroy the collection.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO THE APPLE.

As the apple is the most extensively cultivated of any variety of fruit, in Maine, and therefore the majority of fruit-growers are directly interested in it, I propose to give descriptions of those insects which are most destructive to it both as a tree and fruit, accompanied by such remedies and preventives as have been recommended. Although to treat of these insects may seem to some like adding, line upon line and precept upon precept, yet I know from observation that such knowledge is needed, for not more than one out of ten of those who have apple trees, are sufficiently acquainted with the history of the insects that prey upon them, to be able to identify them or take proper measures to destroy them or prevent their ravages.

APPLE TREE BORER. (*Saperda bivitata.*)

I commence with this borer which is so common as to be termed *the* borer, partly in answer to Mr. May's inquiries, in a late number, but principally because it is in reality perhaps the most destructive insect to the apple tree known, being literally at the root and foundation of a great part of the diseased trees in every orchard. This insect belongs to the order Coleoptera. The perfect insect or beetle, a specimen of which is before me, measures three-quarters of an inch in length, the lower part of the body and legs of a steel grey color, and the upper part a brownish color with two white lines or bands running the length of the body and antennæ or feelers nearly the length of the body. Transformation complete. This beetle, if a female, deposits her eggs sometime during May or June upon the bark of the tree usually at the base near the roots. In a few days a minute grub hatches from it and commences to eat the soft bark and by fall it has eaten into the bark and sapwood and made a small path just under the bark. It is then from one-eighth to a quarter of an inch in length. The next spring it commences eating again and usually pushes downward or upward and a little one side feeding on the sap wood. By autumn it measures from a half to three-quarters of an inch in length, and is a whitish grub with black jaws, slightly yellow on the top of the first segment of the body which tapers towards the tail. There it remains in its woody cell the second winter and the next spring it commences eating upward in the wood of the trunk, and slightly inward until near autumn, when it turns outward gnawing through the wood and leaving only the bark between itself and the air. Here its labors as a grub is ended, and after plugging up the hole behind it with bits of wood, it resigns itself to its winter sleep, during which and the early spring months, it changes to a chrysalis, thence to a perfect insect or the beetle which breaks through bark and comes out in June to lay its eggs as above stated. The full grown grub or larvæ at the third autumn varies from an inch to an inch and a quarter in length, and presents the same general appearance as above described. This is a full description of the appearance and habits of the borer. Those who preserve files of the FARMER will find a full and more detailed account in Vol. XXX. No. 1, under the head of Experimental Entomology.

So much for the insect; now for the remedies. Several panaceas have been recommended, such as placing certain manures and substances around the roots of the tree, sheathing the trunk, and washing the lower part of the trunk with some offensive mixture, as soap or gas tar, &c. Of the latter I cannot speak from experience. All insects have a decided repugnance towards remaining near it, but I would not recommend it on valuable trees, as it might be dangerous for the tree. If any reader has used it, will they please report. The other articles recommended are of no account except the soap. A good application of soap is many times a preventive, as the beetle will not alight on it to lay its eggs. But rain storms are apt to wash it off and destroy its efficacy. Upon the whole I consider the only sure way to save our trees and be certain they are safe, is to give each tree personal attention. Go through your orchard this spring, and with pocket knife and wire cut out and crush out every borer to be found, taking care not to injure the tree more than possible, in so doing. Their location may be easily ascertained by a discoloration of the wood and bark, dead bark, and by their gummy sawdust like chips and exudations. Go through again in midsummer and again next fall, and none can escape.—After that twice a year, spring and fall, will be sufficient, and but a few moments will be required for each tree. Two days work, valued at say three dollars, will be time enough to go through quite a sizable orchard, thoroughly, whereas, the same amount of money may be expended for some patent humbug which is not sure to protect even one tree.

Belfast, Me. GEO. E. BRACKETT.

For the Maine Farmer.

Clean Culture for the Cranberry.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Allow me a small space in your valuable columns to offer a few remarks upon the above caption. Notwithstanding I am often called upon, by letter and otherwise, for information on the cultivation of the cranberry, I have a strong inclination not to answer at all, knowing my own inability to do justice to so important a subject. Yet, if anything which I can say should be the means of drawing out some one competent for the subject, or should inuoce the planting of a single acre to this delicious little fruit, I should feel satisfied with my pains, thinking the desired result obtained.

I have learned one fact from observation and experience, which is, that cranberry vines should be kept clear from weeds and grass, in order to produce well. There should be no shrubbery nor trees allowed to stand in a position to prevent the sun's rays from falling directly upon the vines, if ripe, sound, good fruit is expected. In proof of this, I will give a little of my own observation. About fifteen years since, I procured a basket of vines from Massachusetts. Not knowing their wants and habits, I planted them in several places—that is, in small patches—about a bog. Five or six years afterwards, I discovered two patches which had started up and were showing vigor and thrift. From one of these I cleared away all the weeds, grass and bushes, and then spread on a little sand, leaving the other to itself. The former has been cultivated regularly ever since; while the latter has been permitted to *run wild* at its pleasure. The one cultivated has, in all bearing years, produced at the rate of a bushel to the square rod, the berries generally ripe and good, while the yield of the other has been only about a quart to the rod of berries, green and hardly fit for use; and this, notwithstanding, the vines have grown as well as those kept under tillage. In my opinion, the cranberry needs sunshine and freedom from weeds, just as much as do any other field crop—corn, beans, etc. I repeat, nothing should be allowed to stand in their way to prevent them from receiving the whole day's sun. Heated in such manner they are more prolific, get ripe much earlier, are of far better flavor, and will be in a decidedly better state of preservation.

The mode of preparing the ground for setting, is this: First, let the turf of the bog be removed deep enough to take off all the roots of weeds and grass. Then cart on sand to the depth of from one to four inches, as the facilities offer. I prefer spreading over a coating of sand before the vines are set; and after setting, to spread again. Or it may do as well to put all on after the planting; in this case, the hills are filled and the roots are covered better; also, the rays of the sun are drawn, so that the plants start earlier, and the moisture is more surely held in time of drouth. The best manner of setting is in drills, two or two and a half feet apart. Place the vines along the drill by hand-filling in the muck and sand with as much care as you transplant any vegetable in the garden. Cover all the roots and large, long vines, leaving enough of the branches and runners out; then spread your sand, (if not spread before) level up the drills, and the plants will start as though they had not been disturbed, and will, sometimes, bear the first year. The season for planting is spring or autumn, if not too dry, and set with care. (The cranberry is quite tenacious of life, growing at any time of year, if its needs are sufficiently attended to.) The first winter after planting, the vines should be flowed deeply enough to prevent their freezing, otherwise the frost will throw them out of the ground.

I deem flowing very essential in the cultivation of the cranberry, and would not advise going into much expense to set vines, unless the bogs can be brought under the process of submergence at least once during a year. For myself, I would like to have water at that I could flow at will. The first flowing of water I would have made just as the fruit begins to set—for the purpose of destroying insects, the cranberry worm in particular. The next, I would have in autumn, when I discovered the prospect of an early frost, thereby saving my whole crop from destruction by the aid of a little water. Before the ground shuts up in the fall, shut your gates, flow to about the middle of May, or perhaps in some early seasons, the water may be let off one or even two weeks earlier. Mr. Chase of Dixfield, has an idea in favor of putting the vines under water late in the fall, to such a depth that they shall be partially covered and held in ice during the winter. He says this makes them more prolific. I have tried the experiment, and believe he is correct in his theory. Another method of getting rid of the cranberry worm, is to pile up old rubbish, such as roots, turf, stumps, and old wood of any kind at hand, near the patches, and in dark nights, at the blossoming period, to set them on fire. Thousands of the little depredators prowling about the bog, will be attracted by the bright light, and so have their mischievous lives *smoked out*. After being once well saturated, the cranberry crop pays better than any other in this State. At the rate of yield of last season, taking my own bog for a foundation, over three hundred bushels per acre were produced. The cranberry sells readily for from three to five dollars per bushel; averaging this price the value from one acre would be *twelve hundred dollars*.

To those who wish to purchase vines for planting, I suggest the obtaining of them in our own State, rather than from Massachusetts and elsewhere. The Maine vines are earlier by two or three weeks than the others. Belgrade, Leeds, and Wells are among the localities where good thrifty ones may be obtained.

Yours, S. DILL.

Phillips, April 16, 1866.

For the Maine Farmer.

Rhubarb.

Rhubarb may be kept back in good, crisp, tender condition, for late use by covering the crown with earth in autumn or early in the spring. I first noticed this after burying a few hills in autumn ten inches deep with gravel excavated from a cellar.—Late the next season, when the roots were supposed to be dead it began to show renewed vigor by forcing up heavy clods of earth, and soon giving us strong stalks. This season I plowed a furrow on a part of a row before the frost was fully out. Covering with coarse manure after the ground is frozen in autumn would give a strong late growth next season. By covering early before the ground is frozen it will be considerably earlier. To keep the plants from "running out," raise seedlings from your best varieties, or take up and separate the old hills, so as to have fresh roots every three or four years. S. N. T.

East Vassalboro', April 36*th*, 1866.

Employing Fallow Ground to Advantage.

I planted on about half an acre of fallow, of an indifferent quality, (the soil inclining to sand) some potatoes in straight lines, two feet asunder, and the plants forty inches distant in the rows, plowing the intervals three times in the summer, that is, to say every six weeks. The plow that was used was very light, and without wheels, and with two horses going one before the other; it

The Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, May 10, 1866.

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☞ A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us *the name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

NOTICES.

Mr. Jas. Stubbs is now on a collecting and canvassing tourin Kennebec County.

Mr. Samuel P. Cate will visit subscribers in Knox County during the month of April.

Mr. V. Darling will visit subscribers in Cumberland County during the month of April.

Development.

There is something truly wonderful in the laws of development. Look at a plant. It is the development of all upon all, till it is completed in the plant. Here is an insect. You can scarcely see it with the naked eye, yet it has the power of reproducing its species, till it may be numbered by millions. A gallon of salt water is evaporated, and millions of crystals all following the same law are produced.

Let us turn to the social and political relations of man. Here is a town of five thousand inhabitants. What can support such a population? Where can they all obtain their food? They have no farms. A few have gardens, but what are they among so many? Let us go into a shop. Here is a man making a little article out of steel. He sends to a wholesale iron merchant and buys a few pounds of steel. He works it over, divides and sub-divides it, till he has developed by his skill thousands of dollars' worth of articles which he sends abroad to be made use of where they cannot be developed. Enter another shop. Here is a man engaged in making wooden toys, apparently a useless occupation; but children must have playthings, and so he makes a hundred dollars' worth of toys out of a single board. Go into a conservatory. Here is a man who contrives to sell hundreds of dollars' worth of flowers in pots or in boquets from a few square feet of land. Go into the little State of Connecticut, and every waterfall is occupied in the development of something for the use of man.

But what causes this strange development? It is simply the result of a well developed brain, made so by education. Develope the human faculties by education, and they in turn will develope everything in nature. It is by reason of this that the community which gains its livelihood by cultivating the soil will always succeed in the ratio of its intelligence. The community that takes and reads an agricultural paper, will show its effects by the greater development of its soils, in the production of the various substances so useful to man. This is the crowning glory of New England—that its active energies are developed as the result of its schools of various grades, where the poorest child may receive an education by the side of his richer companion, and be quite as likely a successful competitor with him in his future course through life.

Rumford Falls. While at Dixfield a short time since, we took a ride to Rumford Falls, about six miles distant. The road runs along the banks of the Androscoggin river the whole distance through romantic and picturesque scenery. The hills in many places approach the river, which is quite deep and narrow. Now and then might be seen a fine piece of intervale under a high state of cultivation. Within a mile or more of the Falls is the nucleus of a village in Mexico. It is situated in a bend of the river and must be a pleasant spot in summer. Swift River, a smart stream, empties into the great river here. As the bridge went off across this stream two years since, we were obliged to go up the stream a mile or more to cross a bridge more recently built, and soon began to hear the roar of the distant fall. The water was at a high pitch. Taking a position on the rocks near the summit of the fall, we had a fine view of the grandest scene in New England. The water pours down a narrow gorge, in one place apparently not more than eighty feet wide, a distance of one hundred and fifty feet in the space of half a mile. The water is lashed into a complete foam, as it leaps over the rocks into the abyss below. Quite a spray rises from the fall. When there is one projection of rock in the rapids the water rises up in the air to surmount it a distance of ten feet or more. So narrow is the river on the brink of the fall, it seemed as though a bridge might be built across it at a cheap rate. Tourists rarely ever see this fall when the water is at its height. On the fall is a bed of limestone, in which we found imbedded various rare minerals, some of which we secured.

Whenever the Buckfield railroad is extended to Canton Mills, as we have no doubt it will be, a steamboat could run from that place to the foot of the falls, three months in a year, and transport a large quantity of goods to Dixfield and Rumford. We saw no spot on the river that could not be improved at a trifling expense. A boat ride for that distance would present one of the most enchanting series of picturesque views imaginable to the tourist.

The Season. We have had but little rain in this section of the State for several weeks past, during which time, there has been a prevalence of cold, rough, northerly winds. Notwithstanding this, we believe the season to be as forward as the average. Could we be visited by a warm and copious rain—which is now much needed—all things would take a new start, and the heart of the husbandman would be encouraged.

From abroad we hear the most favorable accounts of the forthcoming crops so far as can be judged from their present appearances. In the West the past season has proved a very severe one for winter wheat, and for fruit in some localities, but from accounts from several States we are inclined to the opinion that the damage done is not so extensive as was thought at the early opening of spring. Reports from Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio, make some complaints from want of rain, and the severity of the winter, but on the whole are encouraging. The statements regarding the crops throughout the South, where the planters and farmers are laboring under many and great disadvantages the present season, are in the main cheering, and promise that a section of our country, rich in natural agricultural resources, from the profits of which the nation has been debarred for the past four or five years, will this season contribute nearly its full share to the general prosperity. All accounts agree that while the culture of tobacco, sugar, rice and grain will be quite limited, the growth of cotton will be much larger than we have heretofore expected. No well grounded estimates now place the yield at less than two million bales, while some reports estimate it at double this amount.

Manufacture of Paper. The scarcity of paper-rags has given rise to the use of new materials for the manufacture of paper. We recently visited the paper mills of A. C. Dennison & Son, at Mechanic Falls. There are three separate mills under their direction. Among the materials made use of is the wood of the wild poplar, which is very abundant in this State. It is first stripped up in the form known as *excelsior*, which is employed in filling mattresses. This is bought up by them from the adjacent towns, where it is prepared from the wood. It is then reduced to a pulp, and made use of in the manufacture of printing paper. About two-thirds of the material used in printing-paper is from poplar wood. It is very white, though not quite so strong as that from rags, and answers an excellent purpose. Their mills are kept running night and day, to meet the demand for their paper. They are making a permanent dam of hewn granite across the Little Androscoggin. Their works have created a large and flourishing village.

☞ The new tax bill now before Congress gives great relief to the shipping interest of the country; and the State of Maine is peculiarly interested in this feature of the bill. Masts, spars, sails, rigging, &c., will be freed from taxation, and the two per cent. tax on hulls of vessels is abolished.

Extensive Forgeries. A series of forgeries upon various banks, perpetrated by a banker and broker of New York, named John Ross, have been discovered, to the amount of $365,000.

A Just and Eloquent Tribute. At the opening of the Fair in Portland last week for the aid of the destitute and deserving families of wounded and deceased soldiers of the late war, an address was delivered by Maj. Gen. J. L. Chamberlain of Brunswick, replete with rarest eloquence and true feeling. We cannot refrain from giving the following extract, in which he speaks of those who upheld the cause by their steadfast devotion at home. He says:

"I am not here to speak of the soldier alone. I prize this opportunity which allows me with propriety to give utterance to a cherished conviction, and to do justice to a large body of the country's valiant defenders, whom the blazonry of arms and the *eclat* of martial deeds have left, I believe, too much out of recognition and regard. For they are not alone the country's defenders who stood beneath her flag on the reeling decks, or bore it on the perilous edge of battle. We are scarcely less indebted to those who upheld the cause by their steadfast devotion at home. Without them no ship could keep the sea, no army the field. Without them the sinews of war would fail, the Nation would be powerless to resist her fierce foes, the glory of her flag would be extinguished, and darkness fall upon the anxious eyes of humanity. When the gloomy days oppressed us, when disappointments and reverses, and the growing complications of the struggle made the stoutest hearts tremble; when our finances were exhausted, and our revenues and legitimate resources were inadequate to meet the crisis; when foreign powers were but too ready to cast doubt upon the public credit, and stood aloof from our distress that they might enjoy a finer perspective of the ruin they prophesied; when indeed it seemed that we had no friend in earth or heaven, who were they that came forward in that perilous hour, and counted not whether it was the half or the whole of their possessions they laid upon the altar, when for aught they knew, to *loan was to lose?* Who bore up the Nation in their hands when she passed through the deep waters? Who not only gave up what they had, but burdened themselves with taxes, and duties, and debts not only offering freely the gathered treasures of the past, and laying a stern hand on the proceeds of the present, but with daring resolution, or, I may say, with a venturing faith in Providence, boldly pledged the *future* to the support of this great cause? as if, indeed, there could be no home without a country, and no life without honor! Who but the faithful and strong men of the land? And besides the regular provision that was made for the necessities of the service, who were they that were not content with such justice and generosity as the Government could mete out to her soldiers and sailors, but sent in the overflowing of their enthusiasm, tokens rich and many, of their remembrance and care? What with Christian and Sanitary Commissions, with Hospital and Camp Relief Associations, or with manifold private charities—not only giving but going—not only sending but bringing—their hands more helping because unhired, their loving words more precious because without price, how did they leave anything undone which true hearts could do? And how many souls that still walk with us here by reason of this tender care, and how many too that walk above, (if aught here is remembered there,) will never forget the scarcely less than mother's gentleness which soothed the anguish of mortal pain! These are the men, and the women too, some of whom from our own State—yes, from this very city of yours—I have seen like angels of mercy on the wreck-strewn field, while even yet the fiery surges rose and fell. These are the men and women who seek no laurels and ask no reward; but I tell you we do not forget them, and we will not omit them when we name the noble and the brave. All honor, I say, to these—all reverence and all gratitude! Let the hearts of a nation hold them in remembrance, and History set them on her most shining pages!

The Collapse of Fenianism. Wm. H. Grace, publishes in the Boston *Post* a communication detailing the recent abortive attempt to invade the British Provinces. He says the expedition was approved by O'Mahoney and commanded by Killian; that the latter asserted that an iron war vessel, loaded with arms, was to meet them at Eastport, and a landing on British territory was to be made on the night of their arrival; that after the expedition started, O'Mahoney countermanded the sailing of the vessel, and threw other obstacles in the way which led to the failure.

The New York papers state that the Fenian bubble has fairly burst, and O'Mahoney has been deposed from his office as head of the order. As for Killian, it represented that he does not return to headquarters on account of his falsehood and imbecility during the disastrous campaign on the eastern border. The men who were inveigled from their homes, on his representation that they were to sail from an eastern port as part of a large army designed to be landed in Ireland, on their arrival at New York, to which place they had to almost beg their way back from Eastport, called on O'Mahoney on Saturday last, and demanded, with pointed pistols, remuneration for loss of employment. It is said they were paid $30 each. On Sunday afternoon the Manhattan Department met, sent for O'Mahoney, hauled him over the coals in thorough earnest, and appointed a committee to take charge of affairs at headquarters, from whence the Head Centre and his satellites were expelled, and possession of all the property taken. Some enthusiastic Fenians expect a restoration of harmony when Stephens comes along; but the wiser among them think their cause defunct, at least for the present.

An Old Newspaper. We have just met with an old newspaper which is quite a curiosity. Old as it is, it contains some things which may be new. It is the *Newport Mercury* for December 19, 1758, consequently it is one hundred and eight years old. It was printed by "James Franklin, at the printing office under the Town School." A pretty hard place for a printing office. There is a well written article by a correspondent on skillful farming, on which he proposes to write a series of similar articles.

The important news is received that Fort Du Quesne is abandoned by the French, after having destroyed the fort. The fort was faced with nine-inch plank crammed with earth. They complain of the French barbarity in burning five of their prisoners on the Parade in the fort, and delivering others to the Indians, who tomahawked them on the spot.

Among the advertisements was one from the printer, for "One who plays well on a Violin." A privateer is to be sold at auction with all her armament. Poor Richard's Almanack for 1759, is advertised. "Sarah Osborn, school-mistress in Newport, proposes to keep a boarding-school, where the children will be instructed in reading, writing, embroidery, tent-stitch, samples, &c." Col. Alney has a house painted *blue* which he offers for sale. C. Ellery offers Liverpool salt for sale, which puts to the blush our more modern merchants in asking a round price, for he wants three pounds five shillings a bushel. The sheet is fourteen inches by ten, and must have been eagerly sought after in the stirring times of the old French war.

The President and his Cabinet on Reconstruction. Dispatches from Washington state that the President, having in a Cabinet meeting, on Tuesday, invited an expression of opinion from the members present on the report laid before Congress on Monday by the committee on reconstruction, Messrs. Seward, McCulloch, Stanton and Welles took ground in opposition, Mr. Harlan expressed no opinion, and Mr. Dennison favored the policy of the President, but was in doubt as to when the Southern representatives should be admitted. Attorney General Speed was not present.

The President was earnest in his opposition to the report of the committee, and declared himself against all conditions precedent to the admission of loyal representatives from the Southern States, in the shape of amendments to the Constitution or by the passage of laws. He insisted that under the Constitution, no State could be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate, and Senators and Representatives ought to be at once admitted into the respective Houses as prescribed by the Constitution.

Gold in New Hampshire. New Hampshire bids fair to be added to the list of gold bearing States. The Concord *Statesman* says: "Specimens of quartz thrown out by a blast in the town of Lisbon, and picked up without selection, were taken to Prof. Hayes, the State assayer of Massachusetts, for analysis. His report indicates a richer mine in New Hampshire than any known in California. He pronounced the quartz to be worth $867 a ton for its gold, and $159 for its silver. This was in January. Another test just made, of fragments blasted lower down, confirms the above value of the white quarts (in which the gold can be plainly seen in bits the size of a mustard seed to that of half a pea,) and makes certain specimens of gray quartz, in which no gold is visible, worth much more; as high, according to one batch of samples, as $1500 a ton. He declares it to be the richest quartz he ever assayed, not excepting the best from California or Nevada.

☞ Maj. Wm. S. Dodge, of Oxford, stationed in this city for several years past as Quartermaster of the post, has received his commission as Lieutenant in the 7th regiment U. S. Army, having been confirmed by the Senate, and is ordered to join his regiment at Tallahassee, Fla.

The Plan of Reconstruction. The Committee on Reconstruction reported on Monday last the following plan for the restoration of the rebel States to their forfeited political rights and privileges. It is in the form of an amendment to the Constitution, accompanied by two bills. The amendment is as follows:

Resolved, Two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

Article —. Section 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever, in any State, the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age.

Section 3. Until the 4th day of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress and for electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

Section 4. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation already incurred, or which may hereafter be incurred in aid of insurrection or of war against the United States, or any claim for compensation for loss of involuntary service or labor.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

The second part is entitled "a bill to provide for the restoration of the States lately in insurrection to their full political rights," and is as follows:

Whereas, It is expedient that the States lately in insurrection should, at the earliest day consistent with the future peace and safety of the Union, be restored to full participation in all political rights, and—

Whereas, The Congress did, by joint resolution, propose for ratification to the legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, an article in the following words, to wit:

[See article as above.]

Now, therefore, be it enacted, &c., That whenever the above recited amendment shall have become part of the Constitution, and any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same and shall have modified its Constitution and laws in conformity therewith, senators and representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the requisite oath of office, be admitted to Congress as such.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, that when any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the foregoing amendment to the Constitution, any part of the direct tax under the act of August 5, 1861, which may remain due and unpaid in such State, may be assumed and paid in such State, and the payment thereof, upon proper assurances from such State, to be given to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, may be postponed for a period not exceeding ten years from and after the passage of this act.

The third and concluding part is entitled "A bill declaring certain persons ineligible to office under the government of the United States," and is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That no person shall be eligible to any office under the government of the United States who is included in any of the following classes, namely:

First. The President and Vice President of the confederate States of America, so called, and the heads of departments thereof.

Second. Those who in other countries acted as agents of the confederate States of America, so called.

Third. Heads of departments of the United States, officers of the army and navy of the United States, and all persons educated at the military or naval academy of the United States, judges of the courts of the United States, and members of either house of the thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, who gave aid or comfort to the rebellion.

Fourth. Those who acted as officers of the confederate States of America, so called, above the grade of colonel in the army, or master in the navy, and any one who, as governor of either of the so-called confederate States, gave aid or comfort to the late rebellion.

Fifth. Those who have treated officers, or soldiers, or sailors of the army or navy of the United States, captured during the late war, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war.

South Parish Meetinghouse. This new house erected in Augusta on the site of that which was destroyed by fire in July, 1864, is now nearly completed, and only waits a few finishing touches to be ready to receive the organ, carpets, and cushions. The architectural designs were furnished by F. H. Fassett, and the work of building proceeded under his direction. The house is very beautiful. The structure will have cost, when completed and thoroughly furnished, about fifty thousand dollars. Of this sum thirty-three thousand have been raised and paid. For the benefit of those who are curious about particulars, we may say that five thousand dollars was derived from insurance, about twenty-one thousand dollars was contributed by members of the parish to what is called the "guaranty" fund, and the remainder was given without condition. The parish will have to raise and pay about seventeen thousand dollars more.

The house contains 140 pews. It is expected that their sale will realize the $17,000 needful to wipe off outstanding bills and restore something handsome to the contributors to the guaranty fund.

Maj. Gen. Williams. The New York *Nation* of a recent date, pays the following just and graceful tribute to the memory of Maj. Gen. Seth Williams, lately deceased, a native and former resident of this city: "The name of no man attaining equal rank came less before the public during the war, than that of Maj. Gen. Seth Williams, but the memory of none who have yet to die will be held more sacred by soldiers than his. Painfully diffident of his own merits, shrinking from note, modest as a girl, in all duty he was great, comprehensive, resolute, and untiring.—There is a poetic consistency in the circumstances of his death, and it is none the less to be recorded because so few are aware of it, and because he himself was unconscious of it, that he gave his life for liberty and his country."

☞ We congratulate our citizens upon the prospect of having what has been long needed in this city, a thoroughly accomplished teacher of music, to reside permanently among us. Mr. M. C. Milliken, of Portland, a gentleman of superior musical culture, and having a long and successful experience in his profession, whose card will be found in another column, comes to us with such ample and flattering testimonials to his character and qualifications, that we have no doubt he will receive encouragement and patronage sufficient to justify the expectations of himself and his numerous friends in this community.

U. S. Commissioner's Court. *J. H. Manley, Commissioner.* April 27th. John Maxwell of Augusta was arraigned for keeping a livery stable without a United States license. Deft. pleaded not guilty. Examination continued till May 1st, when examination was resumed. Deft. adjudged guilty, paid fine and costs, and was discharged. Same day he was arraigned for keeping an eating house without a Government license. To this complaint he pleaded guilty, paid license and costs, and the prosecution was discontinued by order of Geo. F. Talbot, U. S. Dist. Att'y.

☞ At the session of the Executive Council in this city, commencing on Tuesday last, Hon. Edward Kent of Bangor was nominated by Gov. Cony as Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court for another term. Hon. Noah Barker of Exeter was also nominated Commissioner to ascertain the variations of the magnetic needle, and Dr. George L. Goodale of Portland, State Assayer.

☞ We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of M. G. Brooks of this city, who is the sole agent in this city for the sale of several valuable and indispensable articles for household use. Mr. Brooks also has a general stock of goods in the hardware line.

☞ The ladies of Augusta who wish to visit the new Masonic Hall in this city—in Freemans Bank Building—can have an opportunity of doing so on Thursday afternoon of this week, at which time the Hall will be opened for that purpose.

☞ The Northern Pacific Railroad bill has been killed in the House of Representatives, by a vote to 76 to 56. This disposes of the question for the present session.

☞ Col. Robie, Paymaster U. S. A., has removed his office from this city to Portland, and will in future conduct his business there.

Editor's Table.

The Moral Philosophy of Courtship and Marriage. Designed as a companion to "The Physiology of Marriage." By William A. Alcott, M. D. Boston: Dinsmoor & Co., 1866.

The reputation of Dr. Alcott as the author of some of the most useful and popular works upon moral and physical economy, ought to ensure for this volume, which treats upon a subject of vital interest to all—the old and the young—the married and unmarried—parents and children—a welcome place in every family library. The work embraces suggestions and observations upon the entire round of duties and responsibilities connected with the union of the sexes, which if attentively heeded by those who enter, or who propose to enter, upon the marriage relation, will not fail to be a benefit and a blessing to them and to the world. We most earnestly commend it to the notice of our young readers. For sale in this city, by C. A. Pierce.

The Masquerade and other Poems. By John Godfrey Saxe. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1866.

A beautifully printed volume, embracing some fifty or sixty poems, by this popular humorous writer. The book furnishes pleasant and not altogether unprofitable reading, most of the verses, in the guise of a grotesque and whimsical conceit, conveying some wholesome moral suggestions on sentiment. No one we think can fail to relish the wit or appreciate the wisdom of the many happy things embodied in its pages. For sale at Fenno's.

Blackwood's Magazine for April. Contents: Sir Brook Fosbrooke—Part XI; Shrewsbury School, Past and Present; Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence—Part VIII; Miss Majoribanks—Part XIV; Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women, and other Things in General—Part XXIII; A Comparison: Demonology at Home and abroad; The Condition of the Government. Republished by L. Scott & Co., 38 Walker St., New York. Price $4 per annum.

The North British Review for March. Contents: 1. Palgrave's Central Arabia; 2. A Jacobite Family; 3. Austria; 4. Faust: a Dramatic Poem, by Goethe; 5. Ecce Homo and Modern Skepticism; 6. The Poems and Fables of Robert Henryson; 7. The Ecclesiastical Commission; 8. Reform and Political Parties. Republished by Leonard Scott & Co., 38 Walker St., New York. Price $4 per annum.

The Naval Lieutenant. By F. C. Armstrong. This is a very readable story full of startling adventure and incident both at sea and on shore, and will be read with eagerness by those who enjoy the sensational style of novel writing. The writer is evidently familiar with nautical matters, and describes a sea fight as if he had served an apprenticeship with old Nelson himself. Published by the American News Company, and for sale in this city by E. Fenno.

New Books. We have had placed on our table by Edward Fenno, bookseller of this city, where they may be found for sale, the following new books sent us for notice by the publishers. We have not had the opportunity to read them, and can only give an idea of their contents by their titles:

The Adventures of Reuben Davidger; Seventeen years and four months captive among the Dyaks of Borneo. By James Greenwood. Illustrated with numerous engravings. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Miss Majoribanks. A Novel. By Mrs. Oliphant, author of "Chronicles of Carlingford," &c., New York: Harper's Library of Select Novels.

The Toilers of the Sea. A novel, By Victor Hugo, author of "Les Miserables." New York: Harper's Library of Select Novels.

The True History of the Little Ragamuffin.—By the author of Reuben Davidger. New York: Harper's Library of Select Novels.

Joseph Grimaldi. His Life and Adventures.—Written out from his own Manuscript and Notes which he left at the time of his death. By Charles Dickens. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

Roebuck. A story of the Rebellion. New York: M. Doolady.

Only a Woman's Heart. By Ada Claro. New York: M. Doolady.

In Trust; Or Dr. Bertram's Household. By Amanda M. Douglas. Boston: Lee and Shepard.

A Caution. We mention the following as a caution against the bad habit which many girls and young ladies are adicted to of placing pins and needles in their mouths while engaged in sewing. Miss Mattie J. Bigelow, daughter of Geo. Bigelow, Esq., of Skowhegan, has been in poor health for about two years past, and at times raising considerable blood, and suffering severe pain in her lungs. Last fall she went West, and stopping on the way with some friends was so low in health that her life was almost despaired of. She recovered, however, and on arriving in Iowa, was very feeble for some time. At lenth a sore gathered on her left side, from which great difficulty was experienced, until it broke, and a needle came from it. The physician who attended her gave it as his opinion that the needle had passed through both her lungs, thus causing the severe pain and ill health. She is now doing well with a prospect of regaining her health.

☞ Judge Underwood of Virginia, U. S. Senator elect from that State, writes that the Legislature just adjourned was, with few exceptions, "as thoroughly disloyal as any Richmond Legislature during the last five years." Judge Underwood is of the opinion that unless the State Government is restrained, as it has been by the war power, every true friend of freedom and the Union, whether white or black, would find himself in a condition not very different from that of Daniel in the lion's den. Nothing short of the suffrage proposed by Senator Stewart can," says the Judge, "make the continued residence of the Union men tolerable in Virginia. With that equal suffrage secured, I believe we could live in peace, and that we could even present an interesting field for emigration from the prosperous and overflowing North."

☞ While in Brunswick a few days since we paid a visit to the Paper Box establishment of E. W. Dennison. About thirty hands are employed, mostly girls. The process is a very simple one, yet requiring a good deal of dexterity. The pasteboard is first cut into strips according to the size of the box. It is then passed through the scoring machine, where the corners of the boxes are formed by creasing the pasteboard. Another machine cuts out the corners of the pasteboard to form the box. This work is done in the boys' room. The pasteboard in piles passes to the girls' room, when each girl finishes her boxes without any further division of labor. The counting is all done by strips, and not after the work is done. A good day's work consists of four gross of boxes, two by three inches. It is light work, and well adapted for female labor.

Emery. We have received a specimen of iron ore from the Arrowsic mine in Bath, which was supposed to contain a large amount of emery. We could detect no emery, but there is a quantity of garnet in the form of fine grains. This is capable of polishing some substances, but it is not so hard as emery, as it will not polish the hardest steel like the latter substance. Small quantities of emery in the form of the mineral Corundum have been found in Greenwood in this State. This is the only undoubted discovery of this substance in Maine. Still it is not inprobable that it may yet be found in Maine, as it has recently been discovered in large quantities in Massachusetts.

Surplus Bank Earnings. Judge Nelson, of the U. S. Circuit Court of New York, has decided that the surplus earnings of a bank cannot be taxed as capital. The statute levies a license fee of $100 for a capital of $50,000, and $200 to $1,000 for all capital above that sum. An Albany Collector undertook to reckon surplus earnings as part of the capital to pay taxes, but the Court stopped him by injunction, and gives a sound opinion that the capital of a bank is a fixed and not fluctuating amount, and cannot be altered except by legislative authority. Besides, a distinct tax is levied on the surplus earnings, and Congress did not mean to tax the same thing twice over.

☞ The bill for the admission of Colorado as a State has passed both Houses of Congress and that territory will assume its place immediately as a member of the Union, unless the bill is vetoed by the President, of which there seems to be some probability.

☞ It is reported that Gen. Selden Connor of Kendall's Mills, will shortly receive the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue of the 3d District.

Terrible Disaster at Detroit. The Detroit *Free Press* gives the following particulars of the burning of the Detroit & Milwaukie Railroad station on the night of April 26th, and the steamer Windsor, which lay along side of the building at the wharf. The origin of the fire is not certainly known, although it is supposed to have been occasioned by the combustion of oil in barrels. The flames spread with such rapidity that almost the entire freight station was on fire before the engines were fairly at work:

"The night express on the Detroit & Milwaukie road had been 'made up,' and was waiting in the depot for the engine. There were two passenger coaches, a sleeping car and baggage car inside the building. The sleeping car was partly occupied by passengers, some of whom had retired to their berths. When the startling alarm that the depot was on fire was given, the wildest consternation prevailed on board the train. A man rushed through the cars arousing the sleepers, all of whom made a rush for the doors, pushing and jamming, shrieking and cursing, the stronger overcoming the weaker, and trampling them under foot. Those in the sleeping car pushed forward to the forward coach, where they were met by those in the latter going the opposite way. Meantime the flames, like a thousand hissing serpents, were coiling their way around the roof and rafters, licking their way among posts and pillars, and enveloping the doomed train within their fiery folds. Dense volumes of smoke rolled through the avenues, and, with their demon sister fire, presented a frightful picture of impending doom to the frantic crowd struggling for egress through the narrow apertures of escape. Many rushed to their assistance, and as fast as one or more emerged, they were forcibly thrown from the platforms to make way for those following close behind. The flames came crackling on, and soon the rear end of the sleeping car took fire while several passengers were yet inside, begging and imploring for aid. The windows were smashed in, and one or two rescued through the opening thus made, but the rapidity with which the flames advanced drove away all further assistance, and it is feared that several perished. It is almost certain that one poor old man, infirm with years and sickness, and another, whom heaven forgive, in a beastly state of intoxication, perished in the flames. Whether there were others lost cannot as yet be ascertained, as, in the fright and confusion and hurry to escape, but little attention was paid to one another. So rapid was the progress of the fire that some of the later ones in the sleeping cars escaped only partially clothed. They were completely stupefied and bewildered with the suddenness of the outburst."

The burning of the Windsor is thus described:

"The appalling loss of life among the crew and workmen employed on board the Windsor is beyond comprehension. Admitting that the flames spread with the rapidity of the lightning's flash, it would seem that when all hope of escape through the depot was cut off, some one of the thirty or forty on board would have discovered that only a slight resistance obstructed a passage from the dock to the yard below the depot, or that the idea would have suggested itself when the vessel took fire to cut her loose from her moorings, and drift her out of reach of the burning pile. But the men appeared to be perfectly paralyzed.—Many of them seemed to think that their doom was settled, and dare not venture to face the danger. The only one on board who exhibited anything like coolness or bravery was Mr. W. Firby, mate, who had been left in charge of the boat. When the alarm was first given he went ashore to discover the cause, but before reaching the spot the explosion took place, and he, with the others, were driven on board again, the forked tongue of the devouring element following close at their heels, and seizing the boat almost before Mr. Firby had sounded the alarm to cast off the lines, creating such a panic among the terror-stricken workmen that they became powerless to help themselves or obey the orders delivered to them. The wood work of the boat being as dry as tinder, was soon a mass of flames on the port side, and little or no effort being made to stay their progress, the doomed men were driven to the opposite side foot by foot by the relentless enemy until their clothes took fire, and their faces and hands began to blister. It was then only that they plunged into the water, very many of them to meet quite as certain but less terrible fate. The most urgent appeals were made by the mate to them to keep cool, but as well might he have attempted to quiet the roaring flames with a thimble full of water. Some of the crew who were asleep on the boat were aroused too late to reach the deck, and more than one was seen to stagger wildly forward for a second, and then fall headlong into the burning cauldron. Those who had assembled on the deck near the foot of Randolph street describe the shrieks and appeals of those in the water for aid as truly heart-rending. As soon as possible some boats were got out, and many instances of individual heroism were performed. Among those worthy of mention were the gallant efforts of the seamen on board the revenue cutter John Sherman."

The *Press* gives the names of some twenty-seven men who were supposed to be lost, but their fate was not certain.

Report of the Provost Marshal General. Gen. Fry, Provost Marshal General, has furnished the War Department with a clear detailed statement of the operations of this important Bureau since its establishment in 1863. From the report we learn that the entire casualties during the war number 289,737, distributed as follows:

Officers killed in action, or died of wounds while in the service, 5,221; enlisted men, do., 90,868; commissioned officers died from disease or accident, 2,321; enlisted men do., 182,329. Nearly one hundred thousand more men died from camp and other diseases than were killed and died from wounds. The act creating the Provost Marshal's Bureau was approved March 3, 1863, and it was immediately put into operation. At that time, we are told in the report, 400,000 recruits were required to bring the regiments and companies then in service, up to the legal and necessary standard. The Bureau by means of enlistments and all the paraphernalia of the office, raised one million one hundred and twenty thousand and twenty-two men. These recruits, says General Fry, were secured at an average cost (on account of recruitment exclusive of bounties) of $9.84 per man, while the cost of recruiting 1,356,593, raised prior to the organization of the Bureau, was $34.01 per man. Seventy-six thousand five hundred and twenty-six deserters were arrested and returned to the army. The Bureau possesses records showing minutely the physical condition of 1,014,776 of the men examined for the service.

The recruits under the act for enlistment and draft were attained without cost to the Government. The bureau never asked or required an appropriation of money for these purposes. There were raised by its own operations in conformity to law $26,366,316 78. Out of this sum all the expenses of enrolment and draft, and additional ones called for by special laws, were met. A balance of no less than $9,300,105 64 remained (Jan. 1, 1866,) to the credit of the bureau, in the Treasury of the United States. Gen. Fry says: "The foundations of the success of the bureau, which I have controlled under your orders and supervision, have been: First, the hearty co-operation of the civil officers of the different States, sustained by the elevated loyalty and earnestness of the masses of the people; second the judicious legislation of Congress."

☞ A serious state of affairs exists in the interior of West Virginia. A petition, signed by the Assessor of the Second District of Wayne County, the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff has been forwarded to Gov. Boreman, asking for military assistance to enforce the civil law. The people are mostly secessionists, and the petitioners say that such is the state of feeling that they cannot execute the law. They have been beaten by mobs and shot at in the streets of Cassville, the county seat. The rioters swear that if they can't have power no one else shall.

☞ Mrs. Jefferson Davis is now on a visit to Fortress Monroe, and was on Thursday last, by order of the President, permitted to have an interview with her husband, in the presence of one of the officers of the garrison. She makes her home with Dr. Cooper, the post Surgeon. Mrs. Davis is constantly receiving letters of advice and inquiry from all parts of the country. She has secured the services of Charles O'Conner and Geo. Shea, in whose hands the case of her husband rests.

☞ According to a decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the proposed amendment, which increases the income exemption from $600 to $1000 will not affect the assessment the present year. The tax will also be assessed at the old rates of 5 per cent. upon incomes of $5000, and 10 per cent. upon any excess of that sum. Persons will also for this year have to pay a tax on their watches, carriages and plate, as heretofore.

The Public Debt. The public debt on the first of May is stated as follows:

Debt bearing interest in coin,	$1,186,032,841 80
Debt bearing interest in currency,	1,188,313,544 62
Debt matured not presented for paym't,	827,720 64
Debt bearing no interest,	852,392,755 54
Grand total debt,	$2,827,676,871 60
Amount in the Treasury,	137,987,628 82
In Coin,	76,676,470 02
Amount of debt less cash in treasury,	2,689,689,842 78

☞ W. W. Clapp, Esq., one of the last survivors of the old school of Boston printers and the original projector and publisher of the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette*, which paper was conducted under his management for more than thirty years, died in Roxbury, Mass., on Tuesday last, at the age of 82 years.

☞ Rev. Daniel Sewall, of Chesterville, Agent for the Bible Society in Maine, and son of the late Rev. Jotham Sewall, died in this city after a brief illness, on the 21st ult.

☞ A splendid article of bottled cider, sweet and sparkling, may be found at J. S. & F. E. Johnson's Apothecaries, Water street. We have tried it.

The Bombardment of Valparaiso. On the 31st of March the Spanish fleet opened fire upon the city of Valparaiso, the principal seaport of Chili on the Pacific, in spite of the remonstrances of the English, French and American Ministers. The last news from Valparaiso gave us to understand that a bombardment of the defenceless city would be resisted by the English and American fleets, but although Commodore Rogers and the American Minister Gen. Kilpatrick, were willing to co-operate for the defence of the place, at the eleventh hour the Commander of the English fleet backed out, and withdrew his ship to a place of safety, intimating that he could only interfere diplomatically. Commodore Rogers did not choose to take the entire responsibility of resisting the attack, and so the bombardment was commenced, and continued for several hours, resulting in the destruction of the principal government buildings, including the Custom House, reducing the entire business part of the city to ashes, and involving a loss to foreign residents of the city of about $20,000,000.

From the correspondence of the Panama *Star*, giving an account of the bombardment, and the circumstances attending it, we make the following extracts:

It is said that Mendez Nunez received orders from Madrid to destroy, burn and desolate to the utmost of his power all the Chilian and Peruvian towns and property on the coast, and that in pursuance of these orders it was, on the 27th of March, that he sent to the commandant of Valparaiso and notified foreign representatives that in four days he would bombard the city. The four days be allowed for the removal of the sick, &c. Against this every foreign representative protested in the most energetic manner. The British residents were promised protection and the interference of Admiral Denman and the English squadron. The American Commodore Rogers, promptly placed his squadron for co-operation against Spain should the threatened bombardment be attempted, and the representative of France was equally ready to take the responsibility on his part of joining with the Americans and English to prevent the atrocity feared, but at last the English Admiral drew back. He said he could not interfere except diplomatically and British interest must look out for itself on shore.

Commodore Rogers shrank from undertaking active resistance to the Spanish fleet, when the British commander had receded from the position he had first taken up.

Earnestly and most urgently did the American Charge D'Affairs, Gen. Kilpatrick and Commodore Rogers labor to save the town, but all in vain.

While this was going on time was lost to neutrals, and the day of bombardment came on, and neutrals had still their property in Custom House and stores.

On the 31st, H. M. frigate Sutley and Leander, with the Devastation and store-ship Nereus left the bay to take safe anchorage outside. The American ships also had to get out of the way, and about 8

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

The motion to reconsider the vote on Mr. Trumbull's amendment to the Post Office bill was taken up.

Mr. Poland opposed the amendment.

The vote was taken and Mr. Trumbull's amendment, previously adopted, was reconsidered—21 to 18.

Without further action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. A resolution was adopted instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing that hereafter the elective franchise shall not be denied or abridged in any of the United States on account of race or color, and providing further and thereby giving notice of the fact that henceforward no State which the people of said Territories may organize shall be admitted into the Union whose constitution shall sanction such denial or abridgment of elective franchise.

A resolution amending the *Constitution* by adding an article providing that Congress shall have power to lay and levy tax on cotton exported from the United States was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Internal Revenue *bill*, with Mr. Washburn of Illinois in the chair.

Mr. *Morrill* spoke at length in explanation of the bill. *He stated* the receipts of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1865, at $220,567,186. *Receipts* for the 9 months ending April 1, 1866, $410,-041,232. Estimated receipts for the year ending June 30, 1866, $427,000,000. Requirements of the Secretary of the Treasury $350,000,000, leaving available for the reduction of taxations $75,000,000. The estimates cover a reduction of 25 per cent. on the revenue from manufactures, on account of depreciation of values, and on incomes and dividends of rather more than that amount.

Foreign News.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Peruvian from Liverpool 26th, and Londonderry 27th, passed Further Point May 6th for Quebec.

The U. S. war steamer Kearsarge was at Lisbon from Sierre Leone. 19 of her crew had been attacked with fever, and fourteen had died. The Kearsarge is kept in strict quarantine.

No news had been received of steamship City of Washington, or Propontis, which sailed from Philadelphia on the same day. Forty guineas had been paid on the Propontis and sixty on the City of Washington.

The English Court of Admiralty on the 24th, decreed that steamer Chameleon, late the rebel cruiser Tallahassee, now lying at Liverpool, be delivered up to the United States Government.

Political interest centres in the fate of the Reform bill. A division is expected on the morning of the 28th. Owing to the defection from the Liberal ranks, and the unseating of several liberals in consequence of elections by bribery, the Ministerial majority has seriously dwindled. The opposition journals assert that there will be an actual majority against the bill.

The Austro-Prussian Question.

A private telegram to the *Paris Monituer* asserts that a pacific arrangement has been effected between Austria and Prussia, the latter power assenting to the Austrian proposal for mutual disarmament.

The *Gazette* of Bavaria confirms this intelligence, asserting that all danger of war in Germany is removed, and the *Paris Constitutionnel* accepts the news as substantially correct.

The Florence journals represent that the Austrian government had ordered all the land and naval forces in Venetia to be placed on war footing by the first of May, and that an extraordinary concentration of troops was to take place in the province of Rovigo.

It is asserted that Emperor Napoleon declared to the Italian cabinet that he will in no way assist Italy in case she attacks Austria.

The Vienna Cabinet is said to have addressed a circular to Prussia and other European Courts, informing them that the Austrian armaments were rendered necessary by proceedings of the Italian government.

Despatches add that Austria, relying upon the word of the Prussian King considers war measures of defense against Prussia unnecessary.

The man who attempted to take the life of the Czar is named Varokozki, a native of the province of Savatofr, a hypochondriac.

TWO DAYS LATER.

The steamship China, from Liverpool 28th and Queenstown 29th of April, arrived at Halifax May 7th.

The steamship Propontis has arrived out, with passengers of the steamship Washington, having overtaken the latter steamer disabled and under sail. The news of her safety was received with great delight at Liverpool.

In the House of Commons on the 27th, the final debate on the Reform bill took place.

At 3 o'clock in the morning amidst intense excitement, the division took place, the number being for the bill 318, against it 313. Government majority five.

There was tremendous cheering on both sides of the House at the result.

The papers generally regard the vote on the second reading of the reform bill as a government victory in name only but in reality a defeat.

The Austro-Prussian Question.

It was stated that the Austrian despatch delivered at Berlin on the 26th announced that Austria had not *immediately* begun to disarm on account of fresh complications having arisen with Italy.

The semi-official Norvie Dentsche Zeitung of the 26th says :—

The increased armaments of Austria forbid the disarmament of the Prussian forces.

Should Austria attack Italy, Prussia could not consent to see the Italian army disabled. Austria' must reduce her establishments to a peace footing on the Italian as well as Prussian frontiers, or she must otherwise expect an increase of Prussian armaments.

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT.

(Corrected weekly by J. McArthur, J. Hodge & Co., C. H. Mulken & Co., and Cony & Farrar.)

TUESDAY, May 8, 1866.

Flour,	$9.00 to 15.00	Clear Salt Pork,	$20.00 to 22.00
Corn Meal,	1 10 to 1 20	Mutton ₰ lb,	9@0 12
Rye Meal,	1 25 to 1 50	Lamb ₰ lb,	10@0 12
Rye,	none	Veal,	10 to 15
Corn,	1 00 to —	Turkeys ₰ lb,	25 to 30
Barley,	65 to 85	Chickens ₰ lb,	20 to 25
Beans,	1 75 to 2 25	Clover Seed,	12½ to 20
Oats,	60 to —	Hardngrass,	6 25 to 6 50
Potatoes,	60 to —	Red Top,	1 00 to 1 25
Dried Apples,	15 to 18	Hay ₰ ton,	10 00 to 13 00
Cooking Apples,	2 00 to 2 50	Lime,	1 75 to 2 00
Butter,	40 to 45	Fleece Wool,	45 to 50
Cheese,	20 to 20	Sheep Skins,	50 to 55
Eggs,	20 to —	Hides,	75 to 1 50
Lard,	22@0 24	Calf Skins,	6½ to 7
Beef,	11 to 13	Lamb Skins,	17 to 18
Round Hog,	12 00 to 14 00	Wood, soft,	50 to 1 00
			8 00 to 4 00

CATTLE MARKETS.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

At market: WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1866.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Veal.
This week,	1665	5263	1500	809
Last week,	1969	3721	200	650
One year ago, (Apr. 26)	1825	3435	800	1400

PRICES.

BEEVES—Extra qual.....$13.75@14.00
First qual.....13.25@13.50
Second do.....12.00@12.50
Third do.....10.00@12.00
Per 100 lbs. on the total weight of hide, tallow, and dressed beef.

A very few extra Western, 14.00@14.50.

Poorest grades of cows, bulls, &c., $10 00@11 00

WORKING OXEN—$200 to 300; handy steers, $100 to 175, or nearly according to their value as beef.

MILCH COWS—$45@70; Extra, $80@125; Heifers; farrow, $35@45.

SHEEP—₰ lb., 6½@7½c; Sheep and Lambs, in droves, $4.50@5.00; extra, 8 @9½ c. ₰ lb.

HIDES—Brighton, 8 @9 c; country lots, 6@7c. CALF SKINS, 15@17c. TALLOW, 7@8c ₰ lb.

PELTS—Sheared and Lambs, in lots, $2.00@$2.50 each.

SHOTS—Wholesale, 11@12c; retail 12@13c ₰ lb.

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

Mr. Hutchinson, 4.

REMARKS—There is not quite so large a supply of beeves in market as there was last week. Those from the West were better up on an average, and prices have again advanced nearly, if not quite 50 cents per hundred from last week. The market at Cambridge was cleared out early, and all the trade at Brighton was very active. There were but a few Eastern cattle in market, and the supply of working oxen was not so large on that account, as most of the workers are brought from that section.

WORKING OXEN—Small supply in market, and trade rather quiet. M. Hutchinson sold one pair 7 years old, girth 7 feet 4 inches for $223; one pair four years old, girth 6½ feet, $230.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The trade for Sheep and Lambs is better than it was last week, and prices have advanced. We quote sales of 50 Wooled Sheep at 7c, 40 do. at 8, 56 do. at 8½, 180 Wool Ooseets, at 9½; 100 Sheep half Wool and half Sheared, at 7¾ cts ₰ lb. 120 Sheared 12¼ at 6 cts ₰ lb.

VEAL CALVES—Sales are made in lots at prices ranging from $5 to $3 50 per head, according to quality.

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, May 5, 1866.

APPLES—Green ₰ bbl. $2 00@0 00; Dried, ₰ lb 19@ 20.

BUTTER—Country ₰ lb, 45@55; Choice Table, 50@55; Store 24@30.

BEANS—Marrow ₰ bush. $2 25@2 37; Pea $2 25@2 50; Blue Pod, $2 00@2 25.

CHEESE—Vermont ₰ lb new, 21@24c; Country 22@23.

FISH—Cod, large shore, ₰ quin. $5 00@7 00; large Bank ₰ quin. $5 00@5 50; small Bank, ₰ quin. $4 50@5 00; Pollock, ₰ 4 00; Herring, shore, ₰ bbl., $1 00@5 00; Scaling ₰ box, 55c@60; No. 1 Herring ₰ box, 45@50c; Mackerel, ₰ bbl.—Bay $20 00@24 00; Shore No. 2, $18 00@17 00; Shore No. 1, none.

GRAIN—Rye, $1 00@1 05; Oats 55@60c; Southern yellow corn, $93 @ 99; Barley, 85@90c; Shorts per ton, $30@32.

HIDES AND SKINS—Western 18@19; Slaughter Hides, 8 @ 8½c; Calf Skins, 22@25; Sheep Pelts, dry, $75@1 25.

PRODUCE—Potatoes ₰ bbl, $2 00@2 25; Beef ₰ lb., 12@ 16c; Eggs ₰ doz., 20@22c; Turkeys, 25@30c; Chickens, 25@ 30c; Geese, 20@23; Onions, $1 00@1 12 ₰ bush.; Lamb, 18@19c; Veal 8@10c.

PLASTER—Per ton, $3 75@4 00; Ground, $9 00@10 50.

SEEDS—Herds Grass $3 75@4 25; Western Clover 11@12, Red Top $3 50@4 00.—*Price Current.*

BOSTON MARKET.....May 7.

FLOUR—Western Superfine, $8.00@8.25; Common extras at $7.50@10.25; Medium extras at $10.50 @ 12.50; and good and choice, including favorite St. Louis brands, at $12.50@18.00 ₰ bbl.

OATS—Northern and Canada, 63@65c ₰ bush; P. E. Island 60@61c.

CORN—90@ 95 ₰ bush. Shorts $33@$30; Fine Feed $32@ 33; and Middlings at $33@35 ₰ ton.

WOOL—45@70 ₰ lb, as to quality, for fleece and pulled.

HAY—Sales from $20 to $21.

NEW YORK MARKET.....May 7.

FLOUR—State, $7.50@9.50; round hoop Ohio, $9.10@ 13.00; $12.60@14.50; Southern, $10.25@16.50; Canada, $10.60@ 14.00.

WHEAT—Milwaukie Club, old, $1.91; do. do. No. 1 new, $1.66 amber Michigan, new, $1.70; white western, $2.20.

CORN—Mixed western, $1.02.

Special Notices.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.

BY SAVING AND USING YOUR WASTE

GREASE,

Buy one box of the

Penn'a Salt Manufacturing Company's

SAPONIFIER!

(Patents of 1st and 8th Feb., 1859)

or

Concentrated Lye!

It will make 10 *pounds* of excellent Hard Soap, or 25 *gallons* of the very best Soft Soap, for only about 35 cents. Directions on each box. For sale at all Drug and Grocery Stores. 3m20*

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU

Cures Kidney Disease.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU

Cures Rheumatism.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU

Cures Urinary Diseases.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU

Cures Gravel

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Cures Strictures.

The best Fluid Extract Bucku now before the public, is Smolander's. For all diseases above, and *Weakness* and *Pains in the Back*, *Female Complaints*, and disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is perfectly *invaluable*. For sale by all Apothecaries everywhere. Price $1. Try it. Take no other.

BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Wholesale Druggists, 86 Hanover Street, Boston, General Agents. W. W. WHIPPLE, Portland, Agent for Maine. For sale in Augusta by J. & G. W. DORR, and all apothecaries. 1y4

OTITINE.

This excellent Remedy is an infallible cure for

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR, AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.

This wonderful VEGETABLE EXTRACT, has been the means of restoring thousands to their hearing, who, after trying everything and everybody had given up hoping ever to hear again.

It operates like a charm upon offensive discharges from the EAR, no matter what may have caused it, or how long it has been standing.

Noises in the Head disappear under its influence as if by magic.

Price $2.00 a Bottle.

For sale by all Druggists. At wholesale by

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.,

eoply10 No. 36 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON.

"USE THE BEST."

DR. CLOCK'S

EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER

Contains no Sugar of Lead, Nitrate of Silver, or any other mineral so deleterious to the head and hair. Will change as if by magic white or gray hair to its original color. Stops hair from falling off or turning gray, causes hair to grow on bald heads, removes scurf dandruff, &c., cures sick headache and all eruptions of the scalp. Will change harsh wiry hair into soft luxuriant tresses. Is entirely free from grease, yet keeps the hair in place better than oil. Will not freeze, yet contains no alcohol. The greatest discovery for the hair in the world. If after a fair trial it does not prove to be the best Hair Preparation before the public, the money will be refunded. It is elegantly perfumed, and is all that can be desired for a Dressing. Requires no washing or preparation before using A single trial will convince the most skeptical of its merit. Call for DR. CLOCK'S EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER and take no other. Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00.

DR. P. B. CLOCK, Proprietor,

J. S. & F. E. JOHNSON, Agents, Augusta, Me. 3eop6* MANCHESTER, N. H.

(From Providence Journal.)

The Pain-Killer Abroad

The following correspondence will show something of the estimation in which Perry Davis' Pain-Killer is held on the shores of the Mediterranean. It is not surprising that a medicine that receives such testimonials as this from abroad, should find well sustained and increasing appreciation at home :

U. S. CONSULATE, Tunis, December 27, 1865.

To the Proprietors of Davis' Pain-Killer, Providence, R. I. :

Gentlemen—The enclosed note has just been received from my friend Tulin, late Consul General of Norway and Sweden and o Prussia in this place. No comment is needed. Truly Yours,

AMOS PERRY.

GENOA, December 16, 1865.

Dear Sir—Accept my thanks for this third supply of Davis' Pain-Killer. This medicine has often relieved me of serious indisposition, and I would not on any account consent to be without it both for myself and my family.

I have recommended it to my late colleagues and friends in Tunis and Genoa, and at my request one of the largest druggists of this city has sent an order to New York to meet the demand in this place. Yours truly,

G. A. TULIN.

Ex-Consul General of Sweden and Norway and of Prussia in Tunis.

Honorable AMOS PERRY, U. S. Consul General, Tunis. 2w21

AMERICAN

LIFE DROPS

Have saved more than 50,000 persons from death, for they cure in a single day, Cholera, Dysentery, all Summer Complaints, Fever and Ague, and Neuralgia. Also, a sure cure for Diptheria, Coughs and Rheumatism. All Druggists sell them.

ORRIN SKINNER & CO., Sole Proprietors, 1y9 Springfield, Mass.

PESTACHINE

Roor's PESTACHINE preserves the life of the Hair; changes it from grey to its original color in three weeks; preventing the hair from falling; is the best article for dressing the hair ever found in market; will surely remove dandruff and cure all diseases of the scalp; is delightfully perfumed, cures baldness, and will not stain the skin; is a perfect Restorer and Dressing Combined. No other preparation for the hair contains Pestachio Nut Oil. Sold by all REED, CUTLER & CO., Agents, Boston, Mass.

ORRIN SKINNER & CO., Sole Proprietors, 1y9 Springfield, Mass.

AN INVALUABLE SPRING MEDICINE.

DR. J. W. POLAND'S

Humor Doctor.

This excellent medicinal compound was first prepared by Dr. P. in 1847, and was then employed with great success in expelling quite effectually as a physician, especially in the treatment of humors, suggested some important improvements, which were adopted, and which have made it (so the people say,) the very best remedy for all kinds of humors known to "the faculty." This preparation is composed wholly of vegetables, among which are Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Burdock, Noble Pine, Mandrake, Senna and Bloodroot. Suffice it to say, the "Doctor" is used in hundreds of families as a general medicine. Un like many other popular remedies, it is very grateful to the taste.

Large size bottles 75 cents. Prepared at the NEW ENGLAND BOTANIC DEPOT, Boston. 3m20

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless—Instantaneous and Reliable—produces a splendid Black or natural Brown—remedies the ill effect of Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed, W. A. BACHELOR, 81 Barclay street, New York. 1y9

READER!

Do you use, or have you an occasion to use any article for restoring Grey Hair to its original color. Do you use GIOFRAY'S RENOVATOR? If so, well. If not, call on the well known firm of J. & G. W. DORR, Augusta, procure from them our circular, note what we say of it, and if it will apply to your case buy a bottle, and you are our patron for life.

Be sure and call for the right article "**Giofray's Hair Renovator,**" and you will have an article which will do just what its proprietor claims for it in his circular.

3m13 J. L. GIOFRAY, Rockland, Me.

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP.

A superior **Toilet Soap**, prepared from refined **Vegetable Oils** in combination with **Glycerine**, and especially designed for the use of **Ladies** and for the **Nursery**. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled. For sale by all druggists. 1y10

PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH.

Dr. Langley's Root and Herb Bitters are a sure remedy for Liver Complaint in all its forms, Humors of the Blood and Skin, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Headache and Bilious Diseases, General Debility, &c.

They cleanse the System, regulate the Bowels, restore the Appetite, purify the Blood, strengthen the Body, and thoroughly prepare it to resist diseases of all kinds.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston. Sold by all Druggists. 4m13

KEEP CLEAN, COOL AND CALM.

An ounce (bottle) or prevention in the shape of *DOCTOR SETH ARNOLD'S BALSAM*, is worth a pound of cure. It will cure Dysentery, Diarrhœa Cholera, and Bowel Complaints generally. It has stood the test of twenty-five years experience, and proved itself a medicine that can be relied upon. It has met with a very flattering reception in all New England, 65,000 bottles of it being sold there last year. Rr. Rev. BISHOP SOUTHGATE; Rev. JAMES PORTER, D. D., of N. Y., and others recommend it. 6w20

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION.

Lote'y published, a book containing the experience of a lifetime in the treatment of Diseases of Horses, by Dr. TRIDBALL, giving directions for the successful treatment of all the diseases of the most valuable animal, together with numerous tricks practiced by jockeys, and how to tell the age of horses. Every man owning a horse should have it. Sent by mail to any address for only 50 cents.

6w18. Address GEO. S. MELLEN, Lewiston, Maine.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness. All suffering from *Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness* will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" The demulcent ingredients act by Pulmonary irritation, and after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs.

Married.

In Augusta, April 30th, by Rev. G. W. Quinby, Nathaniel Gilley to Charlotte A. Dudley; May 1st, Charles H. Freeman to Edward Spaulding to Annie M. Barr, both of Sidney; May 1st, by Rev. C. F. Penney, Ezra Bean to Helen J. Simmons, both of Hallowell; also, Augustus L. Smith to Nellie M. Thorn, both of A.

In Bath, May 3d, by Rev. Mr. Dike, Hildanus R. Whitehouse of Augusta, to Juliette M. Lemont of B.

In Gardiner, May 3d, by Rev. C. R. Moor, Edward S. Bessey of Augusta, to Emma T. Robbins of G.

In Readfield, May 1st, by Emery O. Boan, Esq., Daniel S. Norris to Caroline P. Hunton, both of R.

In Sidney, May 1st, by Rev. N. Andrews, William H. Hersom to Martha M. Morrison, both of Waterville.

In North Wayne, April 29th, by E. M. Knight, Esq., Warren Ladd to Mrs. Emeline Pratt.

In Yarmouth, Geo. W. Baker to Emma L. Storer.

Died.

In Augusta, May 2d, Col. Homer Webster, aged 67 years. [Vermont papers please copy.] April 21st, Rev. Daniel Sewall of Winthrop, aged 67 years.

In West Waterville, April 27th, Olive K., wife of Richard Ricker, aged 34 years.

In Searsmont, March 14th, Peter R. Thorndike, formerly member Co. B. 1st Me. Cavalry, aged 29 years 10 months.

In Gardiner, April 28th, Gen. Aaron Capen of Greenville, aged 70 years.

In Bangor, J. M. Moor, aged 57 years.

Advertisements.

HIGHT & DEERING,

(SUCCESSORS TO HIGHT & SIMMONS)

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

No. 7, Union Block, Water Street,

AUGUSTA, ME.,

Dealers in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,

Sponges, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

Have also on hand a large stock of

Patent Medicines,

consisting of Cough and Lung Balsams, Troches, Pain Killers Sarsaparillas, Toulcs, Salves, Ointments, Pills, Powders, Hair Restorers, Oils and Dyes, Elixirs, Cordials, &c., &c.

Agents for the celebrated Medicines of Dr. S S FITCH of New York.

Also a large assortment of CIGARS, comprising 20,000 of choice brands, which will be sold lower than can be bought at the manufactories.

In our stock of LIQUORS for medicinal purposes, are comprised the celebrated California Fruit and Blackberry Wines.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

carefully compounded and orders answered with care and dispatch. Persons from the country are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we shall sell at the lowest market rates.

THOMAS HIGHT. 1m22 JOHN P. DEERING.

MILLINERY AT COST.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.

MISS S. E. HOYT,

Wishing to leave the Millinery business at the close of the Season, offers her Stock of Goods, consisting, in Millinery, of Ribbons, Bonnets, Laces and Flowers. In Fancy Goods—Laces, Veils, Embroideries, Gloves, Linen and Cotton Edges, and a small stock of real Valenciennes Thread and Malta Laces,

AT COST.

Miss Hoyt has just received a new stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which will also be disposed of at Wholesale prices for the benefit of her numerous customers, and hopes to meet the wants of those who expect great bargains at low prices.

Augusta, May 8, 1866. 3m22

GILMORE & CO.'S

Celebrated Band Instruments.

EXTENSIVELY USED IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Prices Reduced May 1, '66.

Circulars sent free by Mail.

The general adoption of our instruments by all first class bands and musicians throughout the country, is the best evidence of their superiority over all others now offered to the public

GILMORE & CO.,

Musical Instrument Manufacturers,

1m22 18 and 19 Harvard Place, Boston. Mass.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

No. 1 Peruvian Guano

Can be furnished by the subscribers at the very lowest market prices, varying with the price of gold, and in lots of 500 tons down to a single ton.

The price is this day reduced to

$60 in Gold or Fifty Ton Lots.

On smaller quantities a small advance will be charged, and to this will be added the cost of carting from storehouse. Also for sale

Bruce's Concentrated Fertilizer,

considered by many nearly if not quite equal to Peruvian Guano. *Price $50 per ton in barrels.*

GEO. E. WHITE & CO.,

4w22* 55 Cliff Street, New York.

GAS FITTING, TIN AND IRON WORK.

GEO. H. CROSS & CO.,

Opposite Granite Block, Augusta,

Have opened a shop for the purpose of accommodating the people of Augusta with good work in Gas, Steam and Water Pipes;

Also, Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Tin Roofing, Repairing Pumps,

and all jobs in our line. They are ready to furnish all the most desirable Gas Fixtures and patent Burners at Boston prices. They respectfully solicit orders for work, and they will do their best to please customers by promptness, faithfulness, and fair prices.

GAS FIXTURES AT BOSTON PRICES. Having made arrangement with G. H. CROSS & CO., to sell my goods, parties wanting the above should look at their stock before purchasing.

3m22 R. HOLLINGS, Gas Fixture Manufacturer.

E. D. NORCROSS,

Dealer in

Furnaces, Stoves, Registers, &c.,

GAS FIXTURES, MARBLE MANTLES,

Manufacturer of

Wood Furnaces, Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware.

GAS AND STEAM PIPING, TIN ROOFING, &c.

Also agent for M. POND & CO.'S, Improved Magic Coal Furnaces, Magic Cook and Parlor Stoves, the best articles in use.

SOUTH OF RAILROAD BRIDGE, AUGUSTA. 6m22

THE PLACE TO BUY

HARDWARE,

STOVES AND TIN WARE,

is at

M. G. BROOKS,

Agent for the sale of the MODEL COOK STOVE, UNIVERSAL CLOTH WRINGER with Cog Wheel, BAILEY'S CLOTH WRINGER with Cog Wheel and Bench, DOTY'S CLOTH WASHER.

No. 8 Union Block, Water Street,

AUGUSTA, ME. 3m22

FARM FOR SALE

AT A BARGAIN.

Pleasantly situated in Farmington, on the west side of Sandy river, two miles from the Depot, and two and a half from the village. Said farm contains 60 acres of good land, well watered and fenced, and a variety of fruit trees. Buildings nice and in good condition. It is suitably divided into pasturage, tillage and woodland; cuts about 20 tons of hay. In connection with the same is a mill with good water power, used for running a shingle machine and thresher.

For further particulars inquire of J. S. CRAIG, on the premises. Farmington, May 1, 1866. 4w22

ATTENTION THE WHOLE.

THE BEST FAMILY GROCERIES,

Constantly on hand and for sale, consisting of West India Goods, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Potatoes, Pork, Lard, Dry Fish, &c., low for cash. ALSO, CORN AND RYE MEAL.

Boarding-house keepers and private families, are invited to call and examine our goods. Cash paid for all kinds of Country Produce, such as Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Potatoes, Dried Apples, &c.

Opposite Augusta Dye House.

22tf MOORE & PACKARD.

YOUNG BLACK HAWK TELEGRAPH.

This young Stallion will stand for service at

Manchester Center the coming Season.

Farmers and others desirous of improving their stock, are invited to call and examine him. Young Black Hawk Telegraph this spring; is of jet black, 15½ hands high, and weighs 1,060 pounds. He was sired by the Black Hawk Telegraph, formerly owned by T. S. Lang, Esq., of Vassalboro', a Stallion acknowledged by all to have been unsurpassed in style and action by any horse in the State.

His dam was the well known Cahill mare. E. Cahill, Esq., brought her from Vermont. For further information of the Cahill Chism, of Augusta, T. S. Lang, Esq., North Vassalboro', and C. C. Grant, Augusta.

TERMS.—Single Service, $6; Season, $12; Warrant, $20. Season commencing May 1st, and ending August 1st. Cash or approved note at time of service. Pasturing furnished at $1 per week. Mares disposed of considered well with.

4w22* C. V. WHITE, Proprietor.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From my premises in LEVANT, on the night of the 17th of April, a LIGHT GREY MARE, 12 years old (with foal) weighs 1,000 or 1,100 pounds. Said mare has two small bunches on her neck, one on each side, the one on the left also a black spot near the small of the back, and mottles of black near said spot. Whoever will return said mare to me, or give information where she may be found, shall be suitably rewarded.

3w22 GEORGE W. PAGE.

TO WM. B. FERGUSON.

I will meet you any day at the Bangor House, Bangor, to draw writings and deposit any amount of money, not less than $1000 dollars, to be won by your horse or mine, at the BANGOR HORSE FAIR, this fall.

1w22 IVORY GRANT.

HILLMAN SMITH,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

POTTER'S LANDING, MARYLAND,

FARMS OF ALL SIZES FOR SALE.

Any information desired regarding price per acre, production of the soil, &c., will be given by addressing

1y23 HILLMAN SMITH,

Potter's Landing, Caroline Co., Md.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

The Superintending School Committee of VASSALBORO', will meet at the School house at East Vassalboro', on SATURDAY, May 12th, 19th, and 26th, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of examining teachers for the Summer schools.

THOMAS B. NICHOLS, } Sup. School
GREENLIEF LOW, } Com. of
CHAS. B. CATES, } Vassalboro'.

Vassalboro', May 7, 1866. 3w22

M. C. MILLIKEN,

TEACHER OF MUSIC.

Residence at Mrs. Holmes, Court St.,

Orders left at Barker & Wells' Music Store,

No. 7 Bridge's Block.

Refers to J. J. Eveleth, J. S. Sayward, Edward Fenno, Jos. A. Homan, Edward Stanwood, Chas. Milliken, J. H. Cochran, Esqrs., of this city. 22tf

WATERVILLE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

The SUMMER TERM will be *Wednesday, May* 23. Young Ladies who desire to pursue a regular course of study, and Young Gentlemen preparing for college, will find here special facilities for the accomplishment of these objects.

For further particulars apply to the Principal,

3w22 J. H. HANSON.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The Copartnership existing under the firm of HIGHT & SIMMONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

THOMAS HIGHT.
WM. C. SIMMONS.

Augusta, May 7, 1866. 3w22

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm of HIGHT & DEERING, and will continue the Drug business at the old stand, *No. 7, Union Block.*

THOMAS HIGHT.
JOHN P. DEERING.

Augusta, May 7, 1866. 3w22

GAS AND STEAM PIPING.

The subscriber would give notice that he continues the business of *GAS AND STEAM PIPING, South of Railroad Bridge*, where he will fill all orders with dispatch, and in the best manner at reduced prices. Also furnish Gas Fixtures of any desired style at manufacturer's prices.

Augusta, May 7, 1866. E. D. NORCROSS. 3m22

THE TRAVELER.

The shades of night were falling fast
As through an eastern city past
A youth who bore 'mid snow and ice
A banner with this plain device,
"WING'S PILLS! WING'S PILLS!
Wing's Anti-Billious Family Pills!"
Now some one speaking said to him,
"Will they cure the sick and sinful?"
Then from that clarion voice clear rung,
The accents of that well-known tongue,
"WING'S PILLS! WING'S PILLS!"
WING'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS!"

This youth proved his assertion true by introducing a few of the many genuine testimonials in his possession, to wit :

Sufferers! Read This!

GARDINER, June 1, 1863.

DR. WING—Dear Sir: It is a pleasure to inform you of the great benefits received from the use of your Pills, which were obtained from your agent about four months since. I had been wearing out for several years with Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c., and from the sickness and general debility suffered, found all efforts for a cure to prove unavailing, until I had concluded there was no cure for me, and that I must submit to bear disease as patiently as possible, and probably should never have been induced to try your Pills, had not a severe attack of Diphtheria came upon me. Finding that your Pills bore the best reputation for the cure of Diptheria, I consented to try them, and finding myself so readily cured of what all considered a very dangerous case of Diptheria, it gave me confidence to continue their use, and such a cure has been effected for me that I consider them all they are recommended to be.

I find them, both for myself and family, superior to any medicine we ever used. They have a large sale in this place, and I have inquired extensively of those using them, and find that those who have bought once buy again; that they give the most general satisfaction of any medicine ever introduced to my knowledge.

SAMUEL LANE,

Proprietor of the Kennebec House, Gardiner, Me.

DR. ANDERSON & SON, of Bath, know the medicinal properties of these pills and commend them in all cases of Billious derangements, Sick Headache, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Piles, &c

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c.

For the good of the afflicted, I would say that I have been afflicted for over forty years with pain in my side, indigestion and frequent vomitings, and also symptoms of palsy, which had baffled the skill of physicians. I have received a permanent cure, by the use of some three boxes of Dr. Wing's Anti-billious pills. It is now eight months since I was cured.

EUNICE DAVIS.

Farmington, Me.

A Mistake.

Mr. Charles White, a respectable citizen trader of Richmond, Me., says: "A man from out of town called on me for one box of Wing's Pills for himself, and one box of another kind (don't like to call names) for a lady. Through mistake I gave him two boxes of Wing's Pills. The lady on receiving the Pills readily discovered the mistake, and protested she'd not use them; she wanted her old favorite pill. But the mistake could not be readily rectified, and being sick and compelled to take something, she finally fe t forced to try them, and found to her surprise that they did her more good than any other medicine she had taken, and sent to me for three boxes more.

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KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April*, 1866.

JOSEPH PATTERSON, Administrator on the Estate of Hinkley Williamson, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of May next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 22*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of April*, 1866.

KERELL W. STANFORD, Guardian of Louisa J. Sanford, and Priscilla W. Sanford, of Manchester, in said County, minors, having petitioned for license to sell on an advantageous offer, the following real estate of said wards, the proceeds to be placed on interest, viz: All the interest of said wards in the real estate of William H. Sanford, late of Manchester, deceased:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of May next, in the Maine Farmer a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 22*

THE DIRIGO MOWING MACHINE.

The Dirigo Mowing Machine Company are prepared to sell State and Country Rights of their Mowing Machine, just patented and put in operation. With the benefit of great simplicity, it combines lightness of draft, durability and cheapness.

Farmers are invited to examine it before purchasing a Mower, as we propose reserving a large portion of the United States to supply with machines. For further particulars please address for circular giving full information (free)

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SWARMS AND QUEENS.

I wish to call the attention of Bee-keepers to the fact that I am prepared to furnish purchasers with Swarms or Queens of this

Greatly Superior Variety of the Honey-Bee.

Parties ordering Queens should order *early* so as to have the Queens sent in season to introduce to Native Swarms immediately on issuing, as this is the most expeditious plan of Italianizing Native Swarms. I shall be able to furnish a limited number of *Movable Comb Hives*, to be forwarded to purchasers *immediately* on issuing in June.

Every Bee-keeper who has not got the Italian Bee should avail themselves of this opportunity to obtain them, as their superiority over the Native Bee is firmly established. Orders will be filled therefore purchasers will see the advantage of ordering early.

For further particulars, as to price &c., enclose stamp and address

6w21 E. O. BEVIN, Esq., Readfield, Me.

MONEY TO BE SAVED!

On receipt of 25 cents I will send by mail to any address, a valuable receipt for a

Hair Restorer and Dressing,

which is identical in base and superior in combination to all

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Poetry.

THE FLOWER'S NAME.

Here's the garden she walked across,
Arm in my arm, such a short while since;
Hark, now I push its wicket, the moss
Hinders the hinges and makes them wince!
She must have reached this shrub ere she turned,
As back with that murmur the wicket swung;
For she laid the poor snail my chance foot spurned,
To feel and forget it the leaves among.

Down this side of the gravel-walk
She went while her robe's edge brushed the box;
And here she paused in her gracious talk
To point me a moth on the milk-white phlox.
Roses ranged in a valiant row,
I will never think that she passed you by!
She loves you, noble roses, I know;
But yonder see, where the rock plants lie!

This flower she stopped at, finger on lip,
Stooped over, in doubt, as minding its claim;
Till she gave me, with pride to make no slip,
Its sort, meandering Spanish name.
What a name! Was it love or praise?
Speech half asleep, or song half awake?
I must learn Spanish, one of these days,
Only for this, sweet name's sake.

Roses, if I live and do well,
I may bring her one of these days,
To fix you fast with as fine a spell,
Fit your fragrance in Spanish phrase!
But do not detain me now; for she lingers
There, like sunshine over the ground,
And ever I see her soft white fingers
Searching after the bud she found.

Flower, you Spaniard, look that you grow not,
Stay as you are and be loved forever!
But, if I kiss you, 'tis that you blow not,
Mind, the shut pink mouth opens never!
For while thus it pouts, her fingers wrestle,
Twinkling the audacious leaves between,
Till round they turn and down they nestle,—
Is not the dear mark still to be seen?

Where I found her not, beauties vanish;
Whither I follow her beauties flee;
Is there no method to tell her in Spanish
June's twice June since she breathed it with me?
Come, bud, show me the least of her traces,
Treasure my lady's lightest foot-fall.
—Ah, you may flout and turn up, your faces,
Roses, you are not so fair, after all!

—*Robert Browning.*

Our Story-Teller.

CUTTING OUT THE PHANTOM SHIP.

Her Majesty's ship Spitfire (six and thirty guns) had been now four months on the Southern coast of Africa, looking out for slavers as keenly as any terrier watching a rabbit-hole when the ferret has been put in.

This smart vessel's favorite anchorage was in Elephant Bay, Benguela, an inlet of the Atlantic, lat. 13 deg. S., long. 12 deg. 55 min. E., the highest land in all the Benguela coast, being a hill commanding the bay on the South side, which Capt. Willoughby had found very useful for the purpose of a look-out.

Capt. Willoughby was a little fragile man with a long thin face, and only one eye. He had seen a great deal of hard service, and lost an arm at Acre; he was as brave as a lion, totally insensible to any such mean sensation as fear, and a stern disciplinarian, heeding no more the heat and danger of Africa than he would have done the shot and shell of the enemy, and hating all grumblers at climate or any other hardship.

The dull monotony of the African service, the mere daily routine of plank-rubbing, rope-splicing, and sail-mending, was broken into on a warm September morning of 1860 by the arrival of H. M.'s brig Raccoon, with dispatches from Sierra Leone. The Capt. of the Raccoon had been invited to lunch by Capt. Willoughby, and H. M. S. Spitfire was in an unusual state of bustle with the preparation for that meal.

Abernethy, the grave old Scotch steward, was arranging some silver-topped bottles of champagne in a fan shape, round a small tank attached to a refrigerator, and even that was all but tepid with the heat of Africa. At the foot of the cabin-stairs three young midshipmen, one of whom, named Powis, was the "Pickle" of the vessel, stood watching him from above with eyes sparkling with fun and mischief. The under-steward and his boys were every moment descending the steps with piles of plates tucked under their chins.

"Dobson," said the head steward, under his breath, just watch this wine while I go and bring up some more coffee buscuits. The captain's boat will be her directly. Keep your weather eye open, Dobson, for Mr. Powis there, is full of mischief."

"Ay, ay, sir," said the under-steward sitting on the lower steps a very Cerberus, with one foot planted on the great metal lined refrigerator; and as Abernethy plunged into the store-room, Powis and his companions ran up on deck.

Five minutes after there came a violent shout of "Dobson! Dobson!", from the direction of the store room, and Dobson, forgetting for a moment his charge, ran to see who it was called him.

Three minutes afterwards there was a running together of sailors amidships to the gangway, a shout below, a sound of voices, and the next moment Capt. Willoughby and his guest, Captain Martlock, a stiff precise old officer, accompanied by several officers of both vessels, followed each other over the ship's side.

Anon lunch (an early dinner in reality) was proceeding in the cabin. The Raccoon and Spitfire officers having finished their soups were taking their wine together, and exchanging grumbles on the climate, and discussions on the chance of preferment. Capt Martlock was a worthy man, but rather stiff, starched, precise, taciturn, soured, and with a somewhat overweening sense of his own importance. His host, one of those frank, generous natures, slow to take offence did not, however, regard the punctilious of his guest.

"I hope the dispatches of which I am the bearer," said Martlock to his host, bowing stiffly (as if it hurt him) as he spoke, "contained no unpleasant news?"

"Well," said the officer he addressed, "neither pleasant nor unpleasant. I never stop to think whether duty is agreeable or otherwise. Perhaps if I had my choice I should not have selected this."

"And may I ask in what it consists?" (Another stiff bow.)

"It is no secret, Captain Martlock. I have to start the first thing to-morrow for a two days' journey from this Elephant Bay we are now in up into the Goribah country, with beads and looking-glasses as presents for the king of the Loluna tribes, to induce him to withhold his supply of slaves to the Portuguese cruisers that visit this inlet."

"Have you seen any slavers, sir?" inquired Captain Martlock, warming over his wine.

"Not a ghost of one, Capt. Martlock."

"Yes, we have seen the *ghost* of one," said the first lieutenant.

"True," said Capt. Willoughby, "our quartermaster, Gasket, a good sailor, but as full of old woman's fancies as ever came through the deck gates, did, tell us, a week ago, that he saw a sort of phantom vessel; but no one believed him. Captain Martlock, may I have the pleasure of taking wine with you?" continued Captain W.

Martlock bowed stiffly, and muttered, "Pleasure!"

"Steward, the still champagne to Capt. Martlock."

Off went the wire; up went the large-headed cork, but not noisy, and up went the two glasses. The two captains raised their glasses simultaneously to their lips, bowed and tossed off the contents. At the same moment their faces reddened, their cheeks dilated, and they spluttered, swore and rose upon their feet.

"Why, what the —— Abernethy, do you give us salt water when we ask you for champagne? who the dickens has played us this scurvy trick? By George, sir, I'll keel-haul him. Yes, I'll break him, sir."

"I should flog him," said Martlock, swelling with rage till he got as red as a turkey-cock. "I sh—sh—should put him in irons."

"I'll stake my life, captain," said the surprised and horrified steward, "that its that Mr. Jekyll," (one of the midshipmen;) "for one of the ship's boys saw him with a bottle in his hand near the pantry."

"Boy said Willoughby to one of the steward's assistants, "go on deck, and send Mr. Jekyll to me directly. By George, sir I'll break him." This was the Captain's most tremendous threat. "Why the deuce does not Mr. Jekyll, come?" he cried, a few moments after, long before the unfortunate lad had time to come even down stairs.

The steward's boy presently returned, preceded by Jekyll, and followed at a distance by the incurable Pickle Powis. The little midshipman looked very tumbled and dirty, and his blue jacket and cap were covered with dust and fluff. A more disreputable, disordered midshipman never presented himself to a punctilious, irate captain.

"Mr. Jekyll," said his superior officer, turning round in his chair so as to face him, "is that a state for a midshipman of her Majesty's navy? What have you been doing, sir?"

"If you please, sir, I've been down in the hold, catching cockroaches."

There was a roar of laughter at the simplicity of the answer.

"If you please, sir, we make pets of them."

There was another roar at this.

"Mr. Jekyll, I'm in no humor for fooling. I want a plain answer to a plain question. Was it you who emptied the wine out of this champagne bottle and put in salt water. Was it you, sir?"

The lad colored, looked down, twirled his cap, and was silent.

At this instant Powis burst forward.

"And who sent you?" roared the captain, "How dare you, sir, enter this cabin without being sent for? Sir, if I break every midshipman in this ship I will preserve proper disipline."

Powis was a fine, manly lad of seventeen, and as he stood there, with firm unflinching eye, and cheek flushed, he looked a very model of English youth.

"If you please, sir, I only came to say it was I who put the salt water in the bottle, and not Jekyll. I did not do it for the wine, sir, I threw that away; it was only for a joke."

"Only a joke! And how dare you, sir, play jokes on your superior officers? Go up to the masthead this moment, sir."

"Yes sir." And up went the lad as nimble as a cat, and as full of mischief as a kitten.

Captain Martlock had left the vessel, with his own private opinion about the discipline of the Spitfire; and Captain Willoughby, the first lieutenant, and the doctor, were closeted in the captain's private cabin over their coffee.

"Only think of having to leave a ship of thirty-six guns in the care of such a born Pickle at that lad, Powis!" groaned the captain, as he meditatively poured some brandy into his coffee-cup. "By George, sir, I shan't have a moment's sleep till I set my foot once more on my own quarter-deck. That boy is the greatest monkey I ever shipped. By George, sir, if he hadn't come forward in a manly way to-day to save Jekyll, I'd have broken him."

"He certainly is a Pilgarlie," said the first lieutenant; "but I think when there was duty to do he'd do it. Duty soon makes a man of a boy, if anything will."

"O, but there's good in the boy," said the Doctor. "He's brave and generous; there's no vice in him, it's only mischief."

"Only mischief! He's the greatest scapegrace I ever had on board."

"Then let me stop on board," said the lieutenant. "Allow me to look at the wording of the dispatch; there must be surely some loophole."

The captain took up the dispatch, and read it under breath.

"No," said he, "here is the devil of a clause. "You are requested to take all your officers with you, so as to preserve a dignity that may aid your negotiation." No, we must all go. Well, I never did grumble at orders yet, but if I had ever done so, I might do so now."

The lieutenant and doctor then took their leave of the captain, who wished to study his maps, and prepare for the journey.

Half an hour after, there was a gabbling of voices and a splash of oars round the bows

"There come those spies of niggers," said Gasket, as he looked over the ship's side. "Hang their yams, and cocoa-nuts and bananas! All they want, I know, is news of us to signal to the slavers. If I was the captain I'd never let a nigger set foot on the deck."

Up scrambled two stalwart negroes with nets on their backs, full of fruit. In a moment a fair was established at the foot of the mast. The negroes, eager for news and money, jabbering in broken English; the sailors, eager for fruit and vegetables, trying to learn the best way to the Gorubah country.

In the middle of the discussion, down came a half-crown, wrapped in paper, at the feet of one of the negroes. It was marked: "Four bananas and a yam, twopence; give the change to Jekyll."

It was a message from Powis. A tall negro thinking himself unobserved slipped the silver into his waistband. In a moment, however, Jekyll had him by the wrist.

"Avast there!" he said; "fair play's a jewel. Let me read what Powis says."

The negro refused to give up the money, and assumed a vociferously injured air.

A scuffle commenced; in the middle of the scuffle appeared the first lieutenant.

"Here, no trouble with these niggers," he said. If they choose to steal over with them, lads; bundle them out fruit and all."

The thing was soon done. Jekyll and a sailor wrenched the half crown from the negro, the other sailors pushed the blacks down the ship's side, and tossed the unsold fruit into the canoe after them. Jekyll secured the four bananas and yam for his friend Powis, and threw the twopence into the canoes of the enraged blacks, who shouting and threatening, paddled off to the shore.

An hour after, the look-out man came back from Elephant Hill and reported a piratical looking schooner as passing the next headland at noon. She had then stood out for sea and was hull down at sunset.

"Piratical schooner be hung!" was the captain's reply. "They take every little coaster for a slaver. Slavers don't run into the lion's den. Bonny River's the place to trap slavers."

Powis, whose term of punishment had ended, received his command as cooly as if he had been expecting a vessel for years past. He promised little—the captain thought that a good sign, and so it was; but still he did not conceal from the boy his alarm and distrust.

"Powis," said he, "be a good lad and take care of the ship, or by George, sir, I'll break you! When you want advice ask the quartermaster; he's an old sailor, and knows all this coast as well as I know the Bill of Portland.

"I'd give my heap," said he to the lieutentant, as Powis left the cabin, to tell Gasket he is my mainstay if anything happens; but when there is a divided command there is no discipline."

The day after the captain and his retinue left the vessel, the negro boats came paddling round the Spitfire as usual, but this time in a hostile and mocking way. The rowers waved their paddles or held up fruit. The negro whom Jekyll had detected thieving was especially prominent and vociferous, and standing up in his canoe kept pointing at Powis and passing his hand across his throat, as if threatening him,

"Let me give him a dose of sparrow shot," said Jekyll, "that'll warm him."

No one must molest them," said Powis, gravely, and in quiet an altered tone.

"How grand we are," said Jekyll, under breath, to another midshipman. "I thought it would be a lark when Powis was captain. I vote for going ashore."

(These last words were said aloud.)

"We are short-handed," said Powis; "no one leaves the vessel, except on duty, till the captain's return. The negroes are not so friendly as they were. We mustn't get into a scuffle with the natives."

"We used to call 'em niggers," said a pert little shipboy, winking at Jekyll; "and after all, Gasket, they say is the real captain."

Powis made no reply to the impertinence, but paced the deck thoughtfully.

There was only fourteen men left in the ship besides Powis and the two midshipmen.

"There will be no work now much," said one of the sailors to the carpenter.

"No; we're all captains now," replied the carpenter. There was a dangerous notion prevailing aboard the Spitfire that discipline was to be relaxed under "Pickle Powis."

As the eight bells were struck (four o'clock in the morning), the officer of the watch (Gasket) went as usual to the scuttle, knocked three time to call the watch, and called out, "All starbowlines, ahoy! eight bells. Do you hear the news there you sleepers?"

Instead of the usual sprightly answer, "Ay, ay" a voice answered, "Starbowlines be d——. Give us half an hour more snooze; there's no captain aboard now."

Another ten minutes elapsed; at the expiration of that time a stern, shrill, boy's voice hailed the sleeper. This time it was Powis's.

"Skulkers, ahoy! Do you hear the news, there, sleepers? and mind if you not turn out in five minutes I report you to Captain Willoughby as mutineers. Quartermaster go down, and take the name of the last man up."

This spirited reprimand was enough. In three minutes every man was on deck and at his duty.

An hour later, (just at breakfast,) Gasket suddenly came to Powis, as he was lying down for half an hour on the sofa in the captain's cabin, and begged him to come on deck instantly. There was something odd in the old sailor's manner. Powis was on deck in a moment.

"There it is sir," said Gasket pointing to the entrance of the bay; "if that is not a real ship, strike my name off the ship's books and sell me for a nigger."

Powis looked (he was all quiet alertness now, and grave as a statesman.) There in the dull, curdling, gray daylight, certainly was a long gray object stealing along close to the shore. Its sails were gray; its sides were bleached, colorless, and spectral. It certainly was ghostly enough. As they looked it slid round the corner of the headland, and disappeared from view.

Powis did not say much; he only remarked, "That is no phantom ship. We must look after that; but you were right after all Gasket."

"I never seed such a change in a lad in twenty-four hours in all my life," was the quartermaster's reflection, as Powis retired to look over a chart of Elephant Hill and to form his plans for foiling any scheme the crew on the phantom ship (as the sailors began to call it) might have formed.

The look-outs on Elephant Hill the next afternoon, made no signal—they had not seen any vessel; but as they were getting into their boat to come off to the vessel at sunset, a smoke had risen from a place in the bush, not fifty feet from the look-out. It was evidently a signal to some vessel waiting off the mouth of the bay.

The majority of the sailors were by this time deeply imbued with the belief that the vessel that had been seen was a sceptre ship. They had collected in knots in the forecastle, and were discussing the legend of the Phantom ship.

"It's no canny," said a Scotch sailor to the rest, "it bodes no gude to us, men, when auld Nickie Ben leaves his sooty hatches and takes to yachting on the African coast."

That night, by Powis's orders, all lights were put out in the ship at a very early hour. He wished to give the slaver, if such the phantom vessel was, a notion that loose watch was kept on board the Spitfire."

That whole night, with only now and then a short rest in the cabin, the boy-captain remained himself in the cross-trees, as vigilant as a deerstalker. Gasket was by his side, when suddenly a light appeared and then disappeared.

It was momentary as the gleam of a shooting-star. Ten minutes afterwards the same ghostly vessel, seen by a moment's moonlight stole round the headland, but this time its progress was inward and not outward.

"It's an out-and-in wind; just what they wan't," whispered Gasket; "they have sweeps too, for I can see them—now they are hidden again; if it was a clear night they daren't risk it."

"Take the night-glass," cried Powis; "keep it turned on the third hight from the headland; if they pass that we lose them, if they stop there we have them, for they go there to land their men, and we'll have a snap at their vessel in their absence. Does she pass? Now, quick, before the cloud is over the moon again."

"She has not passed," cried Gasket; "she has steered up some lagoon not down in the chart. She must know of the captain's being ashore, and trusts to get her cargo in, while we are tied by the heels."

"Get up the anchor quietly," said Powis, with the bearing of a young admiral, "and steer straight for the second bight. Is there any landmark, Gasket?"

"Ay, ay, sir; a tuft of palm-trees between two sand-hills."

In an incredibly short time the Spitfire was under sail, and availing herself of every glimpse of moonlight, and of every puff of the useful out-and-in wind to reach the second bight, the hidden lagoon that concealed the mysterious vessel of which Powis was in pursuit.

"He is a fine lad, but it's all of no use," said Gasket to himself; "she'll bolt just as we get near and before we can get tacked and get a gun ready, off she'll be, well out at sea, laughing at us, and as full of slaves as an egg is full of meat. Those Portuguese fellows are as quick and as cunning as monkeys."

Hitherto all had gone well. The Spitfire had come to the mouth of the second bight, and no enemy had yet appeared. Powis gave orders to arm the men and lower a boat. His object was to pull along the shore of the bight and search for the concealed lagoon.

The men, whose superstitious fears were still working, hesitated for a moment to leap into the boat. The Scotchman muttered something about "snares of the devil;" the coxswain, more practical, said, "there was no captain, and they'd be overmatched," and "the quartermaster won't go."

"But I do go," shouted Gasket, leaping into his place, "and shame on all cowards! Why, lads, if we trap this slaver we're all made for life. Come, altogether, quietly, no shouting."

"The men, ashamed of their fears, now took their places, muffled their oars, buckled on their cutlasses, and loaded their pistols. Four men only were left in charge of the ship. When a pistol was fired from the boat, they were to reply with a gun as a signal of attention.

The men pulled swiftly and silently into the bight, keeping as close as possible to the shadow of the jungle of gigantic reeds that covered the sides of the lagoon. They did not dare to venture into the mid-channel to even obtain a glimpse of the farther shores, where the phantom ship (if it were indeed manned by flesh and blood) might be lying.

The boy-captain, at the last clump of bush, cried, "Ship your oars!" and there they lay crouched, peering through the boughs of the huge poisonous blossom trees that trailed into the water.

It was by this time daybreak. Imagine the brave lad's rapture, on standing up in the boat and parting the boughs with his hands, to behold not five hundred yards off, the phantom's ship, a low-lying, rakish, Portuguese schooner, painted greyish white, the better to elude observation at night (grey being a peculiarly vanishing color.) It was at anchor. The only men visible were two or three negroes, leaning, half-asleep, over the stern, fishing, and luckily with their backs turned towards the place where the Spitfires's boat lay hid.

Gasket was as brave as a lion, but he was unaccustomed to act on his own responsibility, and he dreaded the rashness of a midshipman. He coughed, looked hard at a special rowlock, rubbed it with his great horny fist, and muttered something about—

"S'pose it's a hambuscade. What can we do agin' forty or fifty Portuguese? and as for blacks, they can fire muskets as well as white men."

"Cha!" said Powis, speaking between his half-clenched teeth, "do you think my brains are all leather, like yours? Don't I see that the rascals are gone ashore to bring slaves from the baracoon? There can be no one on board but a nigger and a sick man or two. I tell you, man, I'll go alone, and swim to it, if you are all cowards."

This fired the damp powder of the old sea dog's spirit. There is a drop of Cain's cruel blood at the bottom of most men's hearts.

"Avast with your coward!" he cried, pulling out his cutlass, and running his big thumb along the edge in a most business-like way. It was a bad omen for the slaver's men.

Powis's eyes glistened as he seized old Gasket's hand, and took off his own cap, and waved it. Then he and the men took out their pistols and looked to the locks, or tightened their belts, and slung round their cutlasses snugger for their hands.

The boy-captain's speech was spoken in a low but firm voice. "Men," he said, "we may be doing a safe thing, or we may be going to our death, for, even if we do get the slaver safe, our captain and comrades may not return in time to help us if the dogs dare to try and get her back. If we die, let us die like Englishmen, true to our God and our Queen; we must hold together back to back, and no flinchers. If we fail, they will at least say in England that we deserved to have succeeded. God be with us, and guide us to victory, for our cause is a good cause. Now, then, men, give way with a will, and board her!"

"Pull straight for her, Spitfires!" cried Gasket, and out the boat flew from between the branches as if it was driven by steam.

The water was scarcely splashed by the oars. It seemed only an instant after that the boat lay alongside the phantom ship, and, headed by Powis, the boarders dashed like wild cats at the main chains, and sprang on the deck with an hurrah that was full of cheerful courage.

Three or four frightened negroes and an old Portuguese sprang to arms, but they were cut down or beaten down in a moment. One Spitfire was shot in the arm, but with the exception of that casualty, and a knife-out on Powis's swordwrist, the daring assailants suffered no hurt. The phantom ship was their own.

"Well done!" cried Powis, wrapping a handkerchief round his wrist. "The dog tried hard to get at my throat, but I gave him No. 3, Gasket, and that'll last him for some time. See to him; he mustn't bleed to death. The ship's our own. Now get up the anchor, for we must move her off."

He fired his pistol, and the Spitfire answered with a gun, as agreed on.

"We haven't too much time," he said, "for directly the blackguards hear the row they'll be after us.—Now, with a will, lads, and I'll take a capstan bar myself, for I've got my left hand all right still."

And they did work with a will. They found some slaves in the hold, and made them, too, help. In an incredibly short time the vessel's head was turned, and she and the Spitfire were working down the lagoon, towards the old mooring place.

And now, in the lull of excitement, the boy's nature began to crop up again. Once more on board the Spitfire, and down in the cabin, he danced hornpipes and hugged Jekyll. Nor was Jekyll one whit less delighted.

"Only think, Jekyll, how pleased the governor and master will be to hear how we took the slaver."

"The codgy old fellow," shouted Jekyll. "Allow me, gentlemen, to propose the health of Captain Powis of the Phanton Ship; that's about the style."

But the boy's talk was broken by the entrance of Gasket. He looked flurid and rather pale with excitement.

"Mr. Powis," he said, it's all up; here's the dirty blackguards of Portuguse on us as thick as thunder—boats full on 'em, sir, rampaging away like so many sore bears. You can see them sticking their noses out of the bight there, as thick as bees at swarming."

"We'll warm the dogs, Gaskett," said Powis, leaping up, and calmly loading a revolver that lay on the table before him. "What we've contrived to get we'll try to keep. It can't be long before Captain Willoughby and our messmates return. Give them a shell before the canoes spread out into the bay; we shall have them more in a lump now."

There was no time to lose. When Powis got on deck, five or six canoes, cramed with shouting negroes, mulattoes, and piratical looking sailors in Panama hats, were rowing fiercely out of the tree shadowed mouth of the lagoon, and pulling straight for the Spitfire.

"Give it to them hot, don't throw away a shot!" cried Powis to the men at the guns. "Well thrown, but a little over them."

The next moment the second gun thundered out.

"Famous, by Jove," cried the boy-captain.

This time the shot ploughed into the second canoe, and shattered it into fragments. The leading canoes halted to assist the wounded and pick up the survivors.

The Spitfire gave a shout of triumph. The next moment the storm burst full upon them. The slavers rallied and bore down upon them in full force. From the first canoe a dozen rough, black muzzled fellows dashed at the Spitfire's side and attempted to board her. Powis met them with pike and cutlass, and drove them back over the ship's gunwale after ten minutes' hand-to-hand fighting. Twice Gasket's cutlass saved the lad's life. Three of the oldest hands, urged on by Jekyll, kept at work all the time with a central gun, to keep off the other miscreants.

It was hard work, and the men were all but spent, when a discharge of musketry arose into the air from the foot of Elephant Hill.

"God be thanked!" cried Powis, as he leant, faint and wounded, against a gun-carriage. "We are saved boys. Give it them again! Blow the dogs out of the water! Now, all at once."

The pirates had fled, leaving one-third of their number dead in Elephant Bay. But Captain Willoughby had not arrived a moment too soon. Great was his astonishment and delight to discover that his "Pickle" of a midshipman had captured the famous phantom ship.

Powis is now, we rejoice to say, first lieutenant of H. M. S. A——, one of the finest vessels in the Channel Fleet.

Practical and Studious Men.

Those who call themselves practical men are too apt to undervalue the thoughtful and studious men, and to sneer at them as mere bookmen. The practical navigator, with a little skill in the use of instruments and a knowledge of common arithmetic, by the help of certain printed formulas and tables, can guide his ship safely through the perils of the pathless deep. But he should not sneer at book-learning, for those charts and tables and instruments by which he makes his observations and solves his problems, were the result of deep and profound study and thought. It is wrong to class among the nonproducers all who do not labor with their hands. But for studious men, what would be the present condition of agriculture? It would indeed be blind and toilsome. To produce great results the brain and arm must move together—the ideal to be wedded to the practical. The world has as much reason to bless the memory of the inventor as that of him who reduced the invention to practice. Those only who live upon the profits of labor without an equivalent are to be regarded as stale and unprofitable.

☞ Why is an unserviceable gun like an office-holder? Because it kicks mightily when it is discharged!

☞ A Dutchman, a few days ago, picked up a bound volume of documents, on the back of which was stamped, "Pub. Doc's." "Teyful," said he, "vat kind of books vill they brint next? As I lif, here ish one on pup togs."

☞ He is a fool who imagines that the chief power of wealth is to supply wants. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it creates more wants than it supplies.

☞ Good spirits are often taken for good nature, yet nothing differs so much, insensibility being generally the source of the former and sensibility of the latter.

CAYUGA CHIEF MOWER.

Built wholly of Iron and Steel, Double Driving Wheels, Flexible Finger Bar, and Folding Cutting Apparatus. The most perfect Mower offered for sale. Two sizes manufactured. No. 2 Mower cuts 4 feet 4½ inches. No. 4 Mower cuts 5½ feet.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

The No. 2 to cut from 10 to 12 acres in ten hours. The No. 4 with a horse weighing from 800 to 900 pounds, will cut with ease from 6 to 8 acres in ten hours.

Read the following.

J. S. GRANT—Sir: The two-horse Mower Cayuga Chief, No. 2, I bought of you last season, worked well. I cut about one hundred tons of hay, most of which was mowed by my horses. I had 12 acres of new seeded land in one field, some of which was badly tangled. In another field I cut from two acres 6 tons and six hundred pounds well made hay—weighed when it was hauled in. It was lodged every way. The machine cut both the above fields well. In my opinion, *it has the best cutting apparatus of any mower.* You can stop and start it in the grass without backing, thus proving it to be of easy draft. It was no harder for horses than ordinary farm work. It is a strong and durable machine.

W. A. P. DILLINGHAM,
Speaker House of Representatives,
Augusta, Maine.

J. F. MERRYS—Sir: The One-Horse Mower, Cayuga Chief, No. 4. I bought of you last season, worked well. I cut about seventy tons of hay; it did not get out of order nor cost a cent for repairs the whole season, and I think it the best machine in use—the best for durability and ease of working that I have ever seen. I mowed one acre and seven rods in fifty-three minutes. I used a horse that weighed about 800 pounds; it was easy work for the horse.

Respectfully yours, MORRILL TEMPLE.
Richmond, Jan. 26, '866.

The undersigned is agent for the Cayuga Chief in North Kennebec and Franklin Counties, to whom letters of inquiry and orders should be addressed.

MANUFACTURED BY
WOODMAN & BURNHAM,
17w13 Biddeford, Me.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER.

The BUCKEYE has now been *eight years* before the public, having, from its first introduction, taken the lead in the Mowing Machine Market, and is now justly recognized as the *Standard Harvester* of the country.

During the Fall of 1865 it was exhibited at the following prominent fairs and trials, at all of which it received the *first premium:*

OHIO STATE FAIR at Columbus.
KENTUCKY ST TE FAIR, Louisville.
MICHIGAN ST TE FAIR at drian.
TENNESSEE STATE FAIR at Williamsport.
MISSOURI STATE FAIR at Jefferson City.
VERMONT STATE FAIR at White River Junction.
NEW ENGLAND FAIR at Concord.
MASS CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION at Boston.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE at New York.

We can assure the farmers of Maine that the well-earned reputation of the Buckeye as the best machine in the important points of *excellence of material* and *mechanism*, as well as in *perfection of principle*, will be fully maintained, and refer them to the following list of local Agents for prices, terms, &c.:

KENDALL & WHITNEY,	Portland.
R. B. DUNNING,	Bangor.
E. P. BLAISDELL,	West Waterville.
B. W. COFFIN,	Thomaston.
JOTHAM WESTON,	Bloomfield.
R. E. JOHNSON,	Gardiner.
HARTLEY ERSKINE,	North Newcastle.
LEONARD HOWARD,	Guilford.
GEORGE HAMILTON,	Dexter.
R. M. TUTTLE,	Eastport.
PETER W. AYER,	Freedom.
C. B. BLACK,	Belmont.
F. HATHAWAY,	Augusta.
A. H. FOGG & CO.,	Houlton.
C. F. A. JOHNSON,	Presque Isle.
L. HINCKLEY,	Fort Fairfield.

A. P. RICHARDSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Proprietors, Nos. 9 & 11 Central Street,
17w18 Worcester, Mass. 2m18

UNION MOWING MACHINE.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 10th, 1865.

S. S. BROOKS, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* The Union Mower that I purchased of you last July, proved itself a first class machine. My man cut with it about eighty tons of hay, and it did not get out of order nor cost a cent for repairs the whole season, and when taken out of the field, was in as good condition as on the first day it was used. It is of easy draft, and I know of none better in use, and if I had occasion to purchase another, should select the Union.

Respectfully yours, SAMUEL CONY.

At the Fair of the N. E. Agricultural Society, held in Springfield, Mass., Sept. 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, 1864, the premium of $25 which was offered by the Society for the best Mowing Machine, was AWARDED TO THE UNION MOWER, although it was brought into competition with nearly all the leading machines in the country. With such a recommendation, it needs no argument to convince the farmer that this is THE machine for him to purchase.

For prices, terms, &c., address the undersigned, or the following named Agents, appointed for *certain specified sections* of the State of Maine.

T. G. RICH,	East Hampden,
J. P. WISE,	Rockland,
B. C. BRYANT,	Knox,
ROBERT CROSBY,	Albion,
S. S. BROOKS,	Augusta,
A. S. PERKINS & CO.,	Topsham,
A. F. HOLT,	New Sharon,
W. H. LONGLEY,	Norridgewock,
COL. WM. SWETT,	South Paris,
WILLIAM TIBBETTS,	Kennebunk.
C. W. WEBBER,	South Durham,
O. B. CHURCHILL,	North Parsonsfield,
E. R. McINTIRE,	South Berwick.
A. P. HEYWOOD,	Houlton,
EBEN LITTLEFIELD,	South Brooks,

THOMAS H. DODGE, Proprietor,
6m5 Worcester, Mass.

LEAVITT SEWING MACHINE CO.

Originally Established in 1853.

MANUFACTURERS OF IMPROVED

Lock Stitch Shuttle Sewing Machines.

FOR FAMILY OR MANUFACTURERS' USE.

The Stitch will not Rip or Ravel, and is alike on both sides.

Straight needles working vertically.

These machines, the result of twelve years' experience in their manufacture and use, recently improved in organization, and by inventions important to the perfection of Sewing Machines, secured exclusively to this Company by ample patents, are now offered to the public, confident that they are in every respect equal, and in many respects SUPERIOR, to any other.

They are extremely simple and substantial in their mechanical arrangement, devoid of Cog wheels, Springs or Cams, which are the pests of so many machines, are made of variety and capacity adapted to the whole range of sewing in every kind of fabric.

The stitch is very square and regular, whether in straight or curved work, and the lock uniformly well drawn in.

The No. 1, or Family Machine,

As superior in all the qualities of a practical useful domestic machine, has been thoroughly and repeatedly proven by every sort of test and competition, not only as a family machine, but in many branches of manufacture, particularly Tailoring, and Boot and Shoe making. They are remarkably free from liability to get out of order, being simple and substantial in construction.

Facility in the use of the machine is easily acquired, and they run without noise, or fatigue to the operator.

The tension of the threads, generally so difficult and vexatious to adjust in sewing machines, is immediately accomplished by simple devices, and allows the use with equal facility of silk, cotton, or linen thread, in all varieties of family sewing, from the fine linen lawn to the heaviest cloth garment. In addition to plain stitching, they fell, hem, gather or ruffle, cord, tuck, braid ornamentally, embroider, &c., &c.,

They are made in various styles of finish, tables and cabinets to meet the wants and tastes of all. The faithful friend of the hard-working seamstress, the elegant, useful ornament of the lady's boudoir, and the one indispensable thing in a well kept house.

The Nos. 2 and 3 are Manufacturing Machines,

For Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, Shoe binding, Tailors, Coach and Harness Makers, Rubber, Straw Goods, &c., &c, perform more and better work than any other.

MISS S. E. HOYT, Augusta, Me.,
3m10 AGENT FOR KENNEBEC COUNTY.

SKINNER'S Pulmonales, FOR COUGHS

IMMEDIATELY relieve Coughs, Colds Sore Throat, Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, and every symptom of the first stages of Pulmonary Consumption. For Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, and Chest, the "PULMONALES" are not equalled by any medicine in the world. Being now used and prescribed by eminent Physicians, &c., they are rapidly becoming the best compounds in every Household, Camp and Cabin, in all civilized countries on the Globe. Dr. Skinner, for want of space, refers to only a few names of prominent New England men who have used his "PULMONALES" with marked good results. Rev. O. T. Walker, Pastor of the Bowdoin Square Church, Boston, Mass., Rev. B. W. Olmstead, Editor Watchman and Reflector, Rev. H. Upham, Hon. A. O. Brewster, Counsellor, 30 Court St., Boston, Lt. E. R. White, 3d Division, 5th Corps, U. S. A., J. Skinner, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 229 Tremont St., Boston. And hundreds of others in every department of life. Prepared by EDWARD M. SKINNER, M. D., at his Medical Warehouse, 27 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. Sold by Druggists generally. eoply24

ROSE MARY.

FOR FOURTEEN YEARS Spaulding's Rose-mary has held a high rank as pure, uniform, and reliable. It is warranted 1st, To beautify the hair. 2d, To curl hair elegantly. 3d, To removes dandruff. 4th, To restore hair to bald heads. 5th, To force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, To prevent the hair from falling off. 7th, To cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, To prevent the hair turning grey. 9th, To cure headache. 10th, To kill hair eaters. It has done and will do all this. If you are not satisfied, try it. Prepared by EDWARD M. SKINNER, M. D., (Sole Proprietor) at his Medical Warehouse, 27 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. Sold everywhere. eoply24

UPTON'S GLUE,

Sold by FARTRIDGE, Druggist.

WOMAN!

Females, owing to the peculiar and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings and ailments peculiar to the sex. Freedom from these contributes in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Hundreds suffer on in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either ignorantly administer them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do injustice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbirth, it is far oftener caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all chances of society, and which, consequently, affect, more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for precocious education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of school, and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ball-room. Thus, with the body half clothed and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight revel the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unnecessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one exciement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fash